

# THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, the Fine Arts, Music and the Drama.

No. 3195.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 19, 1889.

PRICE  
THREEPENCE  
REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER

## ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN,

Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, W.  
TUESDAY NEXT (January 22nd), at Three o'clock, Professor G. J. ROMANES, M.A., LL.D., F.R.S., FIRST OF TWELVE LECTURES, constituting the Second Part of a Course on 'Before and after Darwin' (The Evidence of Organic Evolution and the Theory of Natural Selection). One Guinea the Course.

THURSDAY (January 24th), at Three o'clock, Professor J. W. JUDG, F.R.S., FIRST OF FOUR LECTURES on 'The Metamorphoses of Minerals.' Half-a-Guinea.  
SATURDAY (January 26th), at Three o'clock, Professor ERNST HAUSER, FIRST OF FOUR LECTURES on 'The Character of the Great Composers, and the Characteristics of their Works (with Illustrations on the Pianoforte).' Half-a-Guinea.

Subscription to all the Courses in the Season, Two Guineas.  
The FRIDAY EVENING MEETINGS will BEGIN ON JANUARY 25th, when Professor G. H. DARWIN, F.R.S., will give a Discourse on 'Meteorites and the History of Stellar Systems,' at Nine o'clock. To those meetings Members and their Friends only are admitted.

## ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE.—This

Society will meet on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 23rd inst., at Eight o'clock, at their Rooms, 21, Delahay-street, St. James's Park, when a Paper will be read by C. H. E. GARMICHAEL, M.A., upon 'Aristotle and the Romance of Italy in the Fourteenth Century.'  
E. GILBERT HIGHTON, M.A., Secretary.

## GROSVENOR GALLERY.

WINTER EXHIBITION  
Will open MONDAY, January 21st.

## MR. HENRY BLACKBURN'S LECTURES,

illustrated by Limelight. 1. Pictures of the Year; 2. The Value of a Line; 3. Algeria and Morocco. At the Edinburgh Philosophical Institution, February 17th and 19th; London Institution, March 14th; Birkbeck Institution, April 10th, &c. A few dates vacant in February and March.—103, Victoria-street, Westminster.

## GOETHE'S FAUST.—Professor BUCHHEIM will

begin a COURSE OF LECTURES on GOETHE'S FAUST at the Ladies' Department of King's College (15 Kensington-square), on THURSDAY, the 24th inst., at 11.30. The Introductory Lecture will treat of the Faust Legend.—For particulars apply to the Lady Superintendent, Miss C. G. SCHREIBER.

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Dublin Castle, 8th January, 1889.

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witness. The impressions made upon Mr. Bryce's mind by studying the institutions of America on the spot are of a nature which cannot be reproduced in words. He felt more than he can make others feel. He saw much that was unpleasant, and, as he states, if he were to place the unpleasant facts before a reader, he might mislead him, inasmuch as he could not enable any reader who is unacquainted with America

"to realize the existence in the American people of a reserve of force and patriotism more than sufficient to sweep away all the evils which are now tolerated, and to make the politics of the country worthy of its material grandeur and of the private virtues of its inhabitants. America excites an admiration which must be felt upon the spot to be understood. The hopefulness of her people communicates itself to one who moves among them, and makes him perceive that the graver faults of politics may be far less dangerous there than they would be in Europe. A hundred times in writing this book have I been disheartened by the facts I was stating: a hundred times has the recollection of the abounding strength and vitality of the nation chased away these tremors."

To go through these three volumes in detail and comment upon all the important points would require far more space than we can now spare. We shall, therefore, confine ourselves for the present to giving a general description of their contents, and making some remarks upon particular parts. Before doing this, however, we may state that Mr. Bryce's work as a whole is very different from that of De Tocqueville. If it be not so philosophical, it is more interesting, and will prove of greater service to readers desiring information about the American system of government as it now exists. Mr. Bryce knows America far more intimately than De Tocqueville did; he has the great advantage over him of being in thorough sympathy with the people and their aims. He makes full allowance, as is shown in the passage quoted above, for things of which he cannot approve, and if he have a failing it is to make the best of everything. He has refrained from giving prominence to the great weakness of the American people which Dickens noted and ridiculed, the liking for being "cracked up." Americans revel in praise; adverse criticism is as nauseous to them as medicine to a child.

It may seem strange now that the popularity of De Tocqueville's book in the first instance was due to Sir Robert Peel having recommended its general perusal on the ground that every reader would learn from it a lesson as to the tyranny of the majority. Mr. Bryce shows how the acceptance of a decision imposed by the majority is the distinguishing trait and merit of American political parties. The side which has failed admits the hopelessness of fighting, yet it does not relax its efforts to convert the majority to its views. For a short time the majority may use its strength like a giant. When President Jackson was elected he put in practice the immoral doctrine of the spoils belonging to the victors. Other Presidents have followed his example; but the feeling has gained ground that the party which grasps the reins of power must act circumspectly, if not fairly, in order to retain power. The supremacy of the majority depends upon the conduct of its heads.

Contemporary changes in the government of the United States are always owing to the majority having blundered; and the ethical problem which they have before their minds is how long the strength of a giant may be ruthlessly used. Should an illustration be desired it can be easily furnished. With a little more regard for the exigencies of the party opposing him, more than one President since General Grant might have been re-elected, an honour which has been coveted by every President since Washington. As Mr. Bryce points out at p. 550 of the second volume, "What a party wants is not a good President, but a good candidate"; and neither of the parties in the United States has uniformly succeeded in feeling the pulse of the public so as to be certain beforehand that a particular man will be the choice of the people. This is the problem which renders elections for the presidency both interesting and doubtful. The unknown quantity is the feeling of the majority for the moment. So long as all goes on smoothly, the majority folds its hands and feels satisfied with living in a world where everything is ordained for the best.

The skill with which Americans can extricate themselves from a difficult position fascinated De Tocqueville as it has done Mr. Bryce, and it deserves all the admiration which it has received. But the old proverb of a stitch in time is one which, if Americans laid it to heart, would save them from squandering much vigour and from wasting much substance. The hundreds of millions which were added to the debt of the United States might, perhaps, have remained in the pockets of the people if the majority had decided a quarter of a century ago to amend the Constitution instead of entering upon a civil war. The amendment was inevitable. The perpetuation of slavery was impossible, yet the mass of the American people shrank from admitting a fact of which no observer of the signs of the times could entertain any doubt. In general there is no novelty which the Americans refrain from trying; but when it is a question of amending their Constitution they are smitten with the fear of change. They are the most conservative people in the world, though, at the same time, the most democratic. This paradox is put in a clear light by Mr. Bryce, and if he had done nothing more he would have rendered a great service to the student of the American Commonwealth.

But the conservatism of the American people is accompanied by many things which are less to be commended. Reluctance to move at all is as blameworthy as going too fast. The scheme and the effect of the Constitution of the United States are calculated to paralyze action. To quote Mr. Bryce's words:—

"The whole scheme of the American Constitution tends to put stability above activity, to sacrifice the productive energies of the bodies it creates to their power of resisting changes in the general fabric of the Government."

Yet, when an emergency arises, the hard-and-fast lines of the Constitution do not restrain the action of a President who feels himself certain of popular support. Such an opportunity was seized by General Jackson to work mischief and to display the qualities of a vulgar demagogue, and by Lincoln to exhibit his patriotism and

save the Union. Extreme cases require exceptional treatment, and it is better that a person should lose a limb than life. The high-handed conduct of Lincoln was fully justified by results, and was gladly condoned by the majority. But Lincoln is rarer than General Jacksons, and the temptation to strain a law is sometimes more active than the determination to observe it to the letter. Herein lies a danger which Mr. Bryce indicates—one which may become serious, though he does not think it is to be dreaded in the present state of American politics:—

"The larger a community becomes the less does it seem to respect an assembly, the more is it attracted by an individual man. A bold President who knew himself to be supported by a majority in the country might be tempted to override the law, and deprive the minority of the protection which the law affords it. He might be a tyrant, not against the masses, but with the masses."

Mr. Bryce's work is divided into six parts: 1. The National Government; 2. The State Governments; 3. The Party System; 4. Public Opinion; 5. Illustrations and Reflections; 6. Social Institutions. Of all these, the second part, which is devoted to the State Governments, is the most novel and in many respects the most useful. The State Constitutions have been little studied, yet they are quite as well worth attention as the Federal Constitution, compared with which, as Mr. Bryce remarks, they are more pictorial, and tell us more about the actual methods and conduct of the government. He says also that "if we had similar materials concerning the history of as many Greek republics during the ages of Themistocles and Pericles, we could rewrite the history of Greece."

Many persons who have visited the United States do not learn anything about the government of the several States from personal experience. They know when they buy a postage stamp or obtain a greenback that there is a government which conducts the post office and issues money. Even before they are allowed to land they are made painfully aware that the general government maintains a custom house where travellers are treated as potential cheats and liars, being first made to declare on oath that they have nothing liable to duty, and then, in spite of their solemn declarations, having their luggage and possibly their persons minutely searched for smuggled goods. Should they journey from New York to San Francisco by way of Philadelphia and Chicago, they will pass over the territories of eleven self-governing commonwealths, and never have more tangible notice of this than they have of passing through several counties between London and Edinburgh. Yet it is the government of his State, and not that of the Union, of which the American citizen feels the pressure. He is at once a citizen of the United States and a citizen of a State. The process whereby aliens become citizens is not always edifying, to judge from what Mr. Bryce saw in New York, where

"droves of squalid men, who looked as if they had just emerged from an emigrant ship, and who had done so only a few weeks before, for the law prescribing a certain term of residence is frequently violated, were brought up to a magistrate by the ward agent of the party which had captured them, declared their allegiance

to the United States, and were forthwith placed on the roll."

Some States are stricter than others in the admission of citizens, a residence of one year in the State and six months in the town and capacity for reading the Federal Constitution being conditions which a foreigner has to fulfil in Connecticut, and writing as well as reading being necessary in Massachusetts; indeed, a complete list of these conditions in each of the thirty-eight States would have filled a useful page in Mr. Bryce's work. The power of the States in regulating the franchise is absolute. They can exact a property qualification, and some have done so; they can admit women to vote on all questions, but none has yet ventured upon this radical change. We may add to the illustrations given by Mr. Bryce as to the action of the States in this matter that, till recently, the State of Kentucky preserved the old English custom of the hustings.

No better illustration of the sovereign power of a State can be given than the following:—

"The power of a State over all communities within its limits is absolute. It may grant or refuse local government as it pleases. The population of the city of Providence is more than one-third of that of the State of Rhode Island, the population of New York city more than one-fifth that of the State of New York. But the State might in either case extinguish the municipality, and govern the city by a single State commissioner appointed for the purpose, or leave it without any government whatever. The city would have no right of complaint to the Federal President or Congress against such a measure. Massachusetts has lately remodelled the city government of Boston just as the British Parliament might remodel that of Birmingham. Let an Englishman imagine a county council for Warwickshire suppressing the municipality of Birmingham, or a Frenchman imagine the department of the Rhone extinguishing the municipality of Lyons, with no possibility of intervention by the central authority, and he will measure the difference between the American States and the local government of Western Europe."

Moreover, a citizen of a State is liable to punishment for treason against it, just as a citizen of the United States is liable to punishment for treason against the Constitution. One cannot think, as Mr. Bryce truly says, of treason against Warwickshire or the department of the Rhone. It may be added that most of the great questions about which England has been agitated during the last sixty years would have been the subject of State and not of Congressional legislation if they had arisen in America. Yet it must not be supposed that the legislation of any State is much better in quality than that which proceeds from Washington. The State legislators, especially in the West, are more disposed to pass new laws than capable of framing just laws. Their capacity is not on a par with their activity, and they enjoy an almost entire immunity from knowledge of their own ignorance. Hence it is that great pains are taken to put obstacles in the way of bills becoming law. Thus two chambers are maintained in the hope that they may often disagree, and the governor in thirty-four out of the thirty-eight States has the power of veto. Mr. Bryce once asked the governor of a Western commonwealth how he got on with his legislature. His reply was, "I



won't say they are bad men, but the pleasantest sight of the year to me is when at the end of the session I see their coat-tails go round the street corner."

It must be borne in mind that the citizens of each State have a check upon their representatives which they are not slow in exercising. This consists in calling a State convention and amending the Constitution; the process corresponds in some measure to the Swiss *referendum*. By frequent amendments the hands of the representatives are tied, and it is thus that government by the people and for the people is maintained in America. The most recent change is to substitute biennial for yearly sittings of the State legislatures, and nothing is more apparent from the study of the State Constitutions than the skill shown in making them subservient to the wants and will of the people. With regard to them, as to the Federal Constitution, it is perfectly true, as Mr. Bryce says, that the American people are so practical, and so capable of adjusting means to ends, that they keep the machinery of government in operation under conditions which might appear hopeless.

Having enlarged upon the part of Mr. Bryce's work which is at once the most original and instructive, we must limit our remarks as to the other parts. What distinguishes it from other works of the kind, with the exception of De Tocqueville's, is not only the breadth of view and thorough grasp of the subject, the wide field from which analogies are gleaned, and the masterly way in which all topics are discussed, but also the many passages from actual observation which light up the text, and give, so to speak, a readableness to the chapters which even De Tocqueville failed to impart. Out of those which might be cited in confirmation of this, the following, showing the House of Representatives at work in Washington, may serve as a fair sample:—

"The room in which the House meets is in the south wing of the Capitol, the Senate and the Supreme Court being lodged in the north wing. It is more than thrice as large as the English House of Commons, with a floor about equal in area to that of Westminster Hall, 139 ft. long by 93 ft. wide and 36 ft. high. Light is admitted through the ceiling. There are on all sides deep galleries running backwards over the lobbies, and capable of holding two thousand five hundred persons. The proportions are so good that it is not till you observe how small a man looks at the farther end, and how faint ordinary voices sound, that you realize its vast size. The seats are arranged in curved concentric rows looking towards the Speaker, whose handsome marble chair is placed on a raised marble platform projecting slightly forward into the room, the clerks and the mace below in front of him, in front of the clerks the official stenographers, to the right the seat of the serjeant-at-arms. Each member has a revolving arm-chair, with a roomy desk in front of it, where he writes and keeps his papers. Behind these chairs runs a railing, and behind the railing is an open space into which strangers may be brought, where sofas stand against the wall, and where smoking is practised, even by strangers, though the rules forbid it. When you enter, your first impression is of noise and turmoil, a noise like that of short sharp waves in a Highland loch, fretting under a squall against a rocky shore. The raising and dropping of desk lids, the scratching of pens, the clapping of hands to call the pages, keen little

boys who race along the gangways, the pattering of many feet, the hum of talking on the floor and in the galleries, make up a din over which the Speaker with the sharp taps of his hammer, or the orators straining shrill throats, find it hard to make themselves audible. I never heard American voices sound so sharp or disagreeable as they do here. Nor is it only the noise that gives the impression of disorder. Often three or four members are on their feet at once, each shouting to catch the Speaker's attention. Others, tired of sitting still, rise to stretch themselves, while the Western visitor, long, lank, and imperturbable, leans his arms on the railing, chewing his cigar, and surveys the scene with little reverence. Less favourable conditions for oratory cannot be imagined, and one is not surprised to be told that debate was more animated and practical in the smaller room which the House formerly occupied. Not only is the present room so big that only a powerful and well-trained voice can fill it, but the desks and chairs make a speaker feel as if he were addressing furniture rather than men, while of the members few seem to listen to the speeches."

In reading the foregoing account of the House of Representatives we feel that the drawback to that house is one which applies to Mr. Bryce's book, both being rather larger than they need be. The greater part of the third volume would have formed an excellent work by itself; the last five chapters are out of place, as well as far more sketchy than the rest. There is much in the one entitled "The Pleasantness of American Life" which we regard as misleading, despite the qualifications inserted in the succeeding one on "The Uniformity of American Life." If Mr. Bryce had ever kept house in the United States he would understand why so many Americans prefer to live in Europe; and the tenement houses in which thousands of the poorer classes live in New York are as miserable places of abode as any wherein the working classes are housed in London. Philadelphia is an exception, the rule there being for the working man to dwell in his own small house. To those who read the following two sentences the reality will seem to be in direct contrast with the picture:—

"The fog and soot-flakes of an English town, as well as its squalor, are wanting; you are in a new world, and a world which knows the sun. It is impossible not to feel warmed, cheered, invigorated by the sense of such material well-being all around one, impossible not to be infected by the buoyancy and hopefulness of the people."

Equally impossible is it to escape an attack of malaria or a genuine American catarrh, either malady being one which renders life a burden, and from which the dwellers amidst English fog and soot-flakes are free. In the Pacific States earthquakes vary the monotony of existence and shorten it; in the Southern States the same result is produced at intervals by yellow fever; in the Western and Eastern States the frail tenure of life is exemplified when a blizzard or a tornado fills the cemeteries. The average length of human life is not greater in America than in England, and though America is a better field than England for producing millionaires, it is not a healthier or pleasanter land to live in.

Mr. Bryce can write excellent English, and this renders it the more strange that he should have disfigured many of his pages with Americanisms. The following are a few out of the many words and phrases which,

when Mr. Bryce corrects his work for another edition, will doubtless be changed by him for the better: "the party going solid"; "newspaper men"; "anyhow"; "went back on their previous action"; "run and runs," when standing for office is intended; "square the assailant," this being vulgar English; "gubernatorial nomination"; "former affiliations"; "made a poor show"; "they are not the class most inclined anyhow to come to the front"; "nominated to be run"; "a resolution generally sustained in the shape it was received"; "take the floor together." It is neither American nor English to write: "Addington, Perceval, Lord Goderich are no bigger than Tyler or Fillmore, which is saying little enough." At p. 65 of the first volume Mr. Bryce says that it has been enacted by the Act of 1886 "that on the death of a President the Secretary of State shall succeed"—when he ought to have written, "On the death of a President who has been Vice-President, or in the event of the Vice-President's death as well as that of the President, the Secretary of State shall succeed," the Act being intended to provide for the deaths, firstly of the President and secondly of his constitutional successor the Vice-President. At p. 483 of the same volume the phrase "an indestructible union of indestructible States" should run "an indissoluble union of indestructible States." Mr. Bryce's work is so good as a whole that we hope he will not begrudge the pains which, if duly taken, will raise it to the rank of an English classic.

*The History of Standon: Parish, Manour, and Church, with Two Hundred Years of Registers.* By Edward Salt, Rector of Standon. (Birmingham, Cornish Brothers.)

It is impossible to praise this history of Standon. The compiler has obviously had much pleasure in his work, and has tried to do his best; but it is clear that his acquaintance with topographical literature is small, and that he has not made himself familiar with what is now required of a local historian. Fifty or even five-and-twenty years ago the volume would have been hailed as an important contribution to Staffordshire history; but in this as in other things there has been an advance of late years.

The habit of needless quotation may be a sign of vanity or a note of humility. We believe that in Mr. Salt's case it is the latter; but although the two or three quotations from the Bishop of Chester (now of Oxford) may possibly not be out of place, most of the excerpts from printed books might be omitted with advantage. The account of the origin of villages and what is said about the feudal system is all matter out of place. We need not call in question Mr. Salt's accuracy; but whether his remarks on these matters be good or bad, they should not be intruded into the annals of a rural parish. The history of feudalism and the rise of our towns and villages is one thing and the history of Standon another. If feudalism, the village community, manors in their general relations to national growth, &c., ought to be discussed in the case of Standon, the same thing should be repeated in every town and village history that appears. If this were done we should have a mass of

repetition forced on us that it is painful to contemplate.

The title-page has misled us. It may be our own fault, but when we read there that the book contained "two hundred years of registers," we concluded that for that period the Standon parish registers were given in full. We regret to say that this was a mistake. What is given is a long series of extracts, not the whole register. These pickings occupy nearly a hundred pages, and will be, we do not doubt, of some use to the genealogist; but it can never be too often or too strongly insisted on that what students require is the whole, not a part. The most skilled person alive cannot tell, when he has one of our old registers before him, what entries are chaff and what good grain. They serve for other purposes besides making pedigrees. Extracts are of no use to the statistician who wishes to calculate the growth of population. They are of little service to those who from the fluctuations of spelling would ascertain how pronunciation has altered and what were the powers of consonants and vowels at this or that time. Still less can these selected samples be utilized for any of the various inquiries which suggest themselves as to the origin and variations of surnames, and the ever-changing fashions regarding the names given to children in baptism. To the genealogist they are only in a small measure helpful. He knows of what he sees, but can never tell what there is behind among the mass of facts not thought worthy of printer's ink. The English race is spreading all over the world, and it is an instinct with all of them, peasants as well as those of what Anthony Wood called "gentilial" families, to long to know what became of their forefathers. In selections it is commonly the peasants who are left out; yet from them sprang the men to whom the world owes the present progress in America, Australia, New Zealand, and every other point on the globe where the British flag flutters.

Mr. Salt has supplied a series of extracts from the court rolls of the manor which are not without interest. The originals of the older ones are, of course, in Latin; he presents them in a translated form. As far as we can judge without seeing the originals his rendering is accurate. In 1444-1445 a number of presentments are recorded against persons who neglected to keep their buildings in proper repair. Thus, "William Bysshopp allows his grange to be badly roofed, and the said grange to be without a door, and the east end thereof to be almost fallen down." It would be most interesting to know what was the standing in the manor of this person and his companions who were presented at the same time. They were not tenants at will, for had they been so the machinery of the court would not have been needed to correct their carelessness. Were they copyholders of the manor or free tenants? Copyholders we assume, and believe that they were corrected for fear that the lord's interest should suffer; but we are by no means certain of this. We have met with cases in which it is almost certain jurisdiction of this kind was exercised over freeholds. If it could be established that the manor courts compelled freeholders to keep their homesteads in order, it would show

that in a certain sense these courts were what we should now call political bodies—authorities that acted not in the interest of the lord and his tenants only, but also for the general good of society.

In 1620 the plague of wandering beggars, which had been such a trouble and a terror in the reign of Elizabeth, had not abated. The entry is in English. The jury lay it in pain on all persons inhabiting within the manor "that they nor any of them, from after the publishings of this paine, do harbour or lodge any comon begger, rogue, or other wanderinge person in his or their howses or barnes above the space of one night, under the paine to forfeite for everie tyme soe harboringe vjd." The cruel legislation of the Tudor period with regard to outcasts had, it is generally understood, fallen into disuse in the reign of James. As far as we remember, the beggar, except in a few large towns, ceased to be a grave cause of alarm after the passing of the poor law. There were two causes for this, and we must not permit that piece of legislation to carry off all the merit when only a certain portion is its due. We hear little or nothing of the plague of pauperism until after the change in our religious institutions and convictions had taken place. The events tallied in point of time; but had the religious houses continued to flourish, the change that was taking place in methods of culture, which legislation could not hinder, must have thrown many men out of work. That the fall of the monasteries increased the evil must, of course, be admitted; but it was by no means so cruel a blow to the poor as was the confiscation of the guild property which followed in due course. Monasteries were, after all, but thinly scattered; guilds probably existed in every parish in the country. The rule against taking in lodgers seems to have been permanent. More than a century after this (1725) the manor court made an order that "any one that lodges any traveling people above one night and away" should pay half-a-crown.

There is one ancient bell remaining at Standon. The inscription is a common one: "Sancta Maria ora pro nobis." Mr. Salt says nothing of its date—it is probably not earlier than the middle of the fifteenth century; before that time it was the more common practice to contract the latter words into "o.p.n." Mr. Salt says that there is preserved in the rectory a priest's bell, by which he means, we imagine, what our forefathers called a sanctus bell or sacring bell. He does not seem to be clear whether it is mediæval or not. If a true sanctus bell, it must be earlier than the reign of Elizabeth, or else an importation from abroad, as the two uses for which these handbells were required—ringing at the elevation of the host during mass, and ringing when the sacrament was carried to the sick—were not recognized by the reformed liturgy. It seems there is an inscription on it which has not as yet been made out. We trust it may be. There are few examples of English sanctus bells remaining. Students of field-names should not fail to consult the lists Mr. Salt has given. As is always the case, the greater number are uninteresting and seem modern; a few, however, are noteworthy.

*The Life and Times of Girolamo Savonarola.*  
By Prof. Pasquale Villari. Translated by Linda Villari. 2 vols. (Fisher Unwin.)

SIGNOR VILLARI'S 'Life of Savonarola' was first published at Florence in 1859, and was translated into English in 1863. It is a remarkable testimony alike to the interest in the subject and to the excellence of the original work, that after so long an interval a new edition should be deemed worthy of a fresh translation, and should appear to the English reader in the form of two handsome volumes adorned with illustrations. This fact alone shows that the book has taken a firm hold of the popular mind in England, and that Signor Villari's presentation of the life and character of Savonarola has won its way to general acceptance. This is a great deal to say of a biography written thirty years ago, especially when we remember that during these thirty years there has been an incessant flow of books dealing with the same period, and that English literature has been almost unduly engrossed with the Italian Renaissance and its heroes.

It was remarked some years ago by a German critic that Signor Villari's standard of judgment in moral and religious matters was too exclusively English. This is true of many Italian writers; in fact the *ideen-kreis* of a cultivated Italian very much resembles that of an Englishman. It is not without significance that Signor Villari's new edition is dedicated to Mr. Gladstone; for England has accepted Signor Villari's Savonarola as the true one more unreservedly than has Italy or Germany. German writers have expressed critical doubts; Italian writers have felt historical doubts; but Englishmen have recognized in Signor Villari's conception of Savonarola a man who corresponded to their idea of a high-souled moral and religious reformer. Signor Villari's Savonarola is practically the same as was embodied by George Eliot in 'Romola'; and many readers of the novel turned to the biography and found their impression confirmed. Moreover, Englishmen from their own traditions sympathized with the man who tried to breathe new life into an old system, who carried on religious and political reforms side by side, and who was inspired by a lofty moral aim which he had the force to make immediately influential. Further, Savonarola's downfall was made to emphasize a point which Englishmen always wish to emphasize—that a reformation of the Church was impossible without a revolt against the Papacy. When to these advantages in the mode of presentation are added the author's learning, research, unflinching enthusiasm restrained by scholarly feeling, and an easy style, we have the qualities of a book which is not likely to be forgotten.

The question, however, raised by a new edition of a standard book is the amount of new matter which it contains. Signor Villari says in his preface that he recognizes the amount of new material which recent researches have brought to the light, and he adds: "Were I now studying Savonarola's life for the first time, my work would be undoubtedly different in kind, although my views as to the friar's character and historic value have remained unchanged." This statement accurately shows the amount of



modification which the book has undergone. Signor Villari has incorporated new details, but he has not changed his original conception. The references wherewith his volumes are supplied are confined almost exclusively to new authorities, and he resolutely avoids any unnecessary mention of new views even on matters of detail.

This is natural, and there is no fault to find with Signor Villari for adhering to his opinions; but it prevents his new edition from being a substantial contribution to the subject. The points raised by Ranke in his essay on Savonarola are not yet fully answered. Signor Villari makes the minimum of concession when he says that if he were writing for the first time his work would be "undoubtedly different in kind." It would have to begin with a much more definite criticism of his authorities. When he first wrote he took as his chief guides the early biographies of Savonarola by Burlamacchi and Giovan Francesco Pico. From them he drew his main conception of Savonarola and of his historical importance; he used his other material, which was considerable, to fill in their accounts. Ranke has seriously impugned the authority of Pico and Burlamacchi; and though Signor Villari may have shown that Ranke went too far, he has not succeeded in making out a case for taking these biographies as of primary importance. Signor Villari assures us that there is no fact mentioned by the early biographers which cannot be confirmed from contemporary manuscripts. This may be so; but a writer who began afresh and gained his impressions of Savonarola by a critical survey of the separate steps in his career would scarcely be likely to form for himself the same idea that Signor Villari sets forth. It was natural for men who owed much to Savonarola, and whose lives had been changed by his influence, to see in him a man of heroic dimensions, especially when they looked back after years of misery upon a splendid past. But Savonarola, for evil as well as for good, was associated with movements of great historical importance. His influence cannot be confined to the impression which he produced upon his adherents as a moral and religious teacher, nor can his historical position be determined by these considerations solely. Signor Villari wrote in his young days with a biographer's fervour for his hero. He has not thought fit in his more mature years to expand his biography into a history. He still asks the reader to admire Savonarola for his tendencies, and he waives the question of the possibility of his actual policy. So long as a prophet is contented to be a prophet he is within his rights; but when he mixes prophecy with politics we are justified in examining very closely into what he is doing. The weak part of Signor Villari's book is the absence of any definite judgment of Savonarola as a practical politician. Yet this was the point of view from which he was chiefly regarded by clear-sighted contemporaries; and his fall was owing chiefly to political reasons.

## NOVELS OF THE WEEK.

*The Red Towers.* By E. C. Price. 3 vols. (Bentley & Son.)

*The Land of Darkness, and Further Experiences of the Little Pilgrim.* (Macmillan & Co.)

*A Dangerous Catspaw.* By David Christie Murray and Henry Murray. (Longmans & Co.)

*The Household of McNeil.* By Amelia E. Barr. (Clarke & Co.)

*The Bee-Man of Orn, and other Fanciful Tales.* By Frank R. Stockton. (Sampson Low & Co.)

*A Hard-won Victory.* By Grace Denio Litchfield. (G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

THE author of 'Alexia' has charm, ease, and lightness of manner, and her latest novel, 'The Red Towers,' is more than well planned, well told, and well sustained; it has also a way of its own—a way that seems more simple and natural, and less the result of art, than it actually is. The truth is that, of its kind, 'The Red Towers' could not easily have been better, and that its author deserves to rank with the best of our younger drawing-room novelists. She has a knack of compelling the reader to take an interest in her puppets. Without seeming to go far below the surface, she has an almost unerring instinct as to the manner in which people speak, think, and generally comport themselves. Her creatures never surprise by exploding (as it were) into new and incredible developments; they grow logically, according to circumstances and the unalterable law of their peculiar being. The dialogue, too—which is appropriate, and nearly always apt—is a pleasure in itself; while there are at least two or three people to be fond of, and two or three more to be watched with the interest of a pleased uncertainty.

'The Land of Darkness' is a purely speculative conception of after-death experiences. If only for its simple earnestness it would be remarkable; but it has other qualities as well. The picture it presents is strange and discomforting enough, and shows in places exceptional vividness of imagination, and in places uncommon vivacity and breadth of sympathy. The progress of a soul through a latter-day Purgatory is painted with much and varied detail, yet with force and poignancy too. The circles of fresh and subtle torture, mental and physical, through which the stranger passes are often strikingly suggestive and significant, and whatever the changes there is always gnawing at his heart a growing certainty that alleviation is impossible. Perhaps the quietest, but not the least powerful touch is that of the blank and unguarded cell in which the tenant is driven to self-knowledge by an unseen, relentless force; but most readers will find selection difficult. The author has succeeded in suggesting an ever-varied and infinite despair, relieved at last, when the mind refuses to proceed, with a shadow of hope; for it appears the hunted soul may unwittingly contain a spark of the Divine unrest, and be impelled thereby to stumble blindly on the backward path to the Eternal Light. The reverse of the picture—the Paradise—is given in 'Further Experiences of the Little Pilgrim.' It contains many simple, beautiful, and pitiful touches; but—like

another and more famous picture—it has a certain monotony of rapture, an insistence and depth of radiance that exhaust and dim rather than stimulate the imagination.

In 'A Dangerous Catspaw' Mr. Christie Murray and his collaborator tell a remarkably clever tale of burglary—a well-constructed tale, and well worked out, in spite of the occasional creaking of the machinery by which the successive scenes are shifted and adjusted. The basis of the story, and possibly the explanation of the title, are contained in the incidents related in the first two chapters. A very skilful and poverty-stricken young barrister secures the acquittal of a burglar, and the latter in his gratitude bestows a handsome jenny on his deliverer. With that jenny the jewels of the lady to whom the barrister was paying court were abstracted from a cupboard in her bedroom. All this is well under the reader's eyes before he has read many pages of the story; but the confidences of the authors do not seriously detract from the interest of their plot, and still less of their characters. Some of these characters are touched in with a masterly hand, and Mr. Prickett in particular adds one more to the list of cool English detectives who figure creditably in the pages of fiction. 'A Dangerous Catspaw' will bear comparison with the best of Mr. Christie Murray's stories.

Miss Barr writes with sympathy and a good deal of local knowledge of the Hebridean retreat in which she placed her characters—characters for the most part imaginative and rather solemn, as is the better sort of Celt. The instinctive dislike of the high-minded laird for the insolent, false, and cruel interloper who has introduced his hard worldliness and social insolence into a primitive region is justified by the terrible development of the evil in Maxwell's character. Fortunately men who tie up horses and lash them, allow ferocious dogs to prey on their neighbours' sheep, marry their wives with the fixed intention of punishing them on account of their relations, and finally endeavour to procure their murder are uncommon in real life. The last atrocity seems peculiarly unnecessary in this case, as all the indications seem to point to Lady Julia being willing to console her lover without the creation of a formal vacancy. Maxwell, indeed, is a good deal overdrawn, and an exception in this respect to the other characters, which are excellent. The gradual influence of Brodick, the minister, and the saint-like Helen over the strong nature of the laird, and the description of their difficulties with the strange southern Calvinists whom McNeil's projects attract to the works he establishes at Edderloch, are as graphically related as they are natural. The dialogue is also lifelike, and the wild western scenery forms a fit setting to a moving story.

In 'The Bee-Man of Orn' Mr. Stockton is easily amusing in a fresh variety of fanciful tales. Imagine an orthodox fairy tale addressed to grown-up people, told in the language of the most modern every-day life, and stripped of mystic meaning or commonplace moral; add to it a number of sly and lightly aimed hits at human foibles—that is a description of Mr. Stockton's new stories. It would be idle to describe the fanciful humour of them. They are well told,

and in the humble branch of literature to which they belong they are excellent. To read them is simple recreation, and to a mind seeking relaxation after hard work they may be safely prescribed.

The author of 'A Hard-won Victory' is already known as an American writer who has made some mark. Her literary style is above the average, and she throws so much feeling and earnestness into her work that one cannot but regard it with respect. She has, too, a good deal of appreciation of character and some indication of the gentler sort of humour. But still 'A Hard-won Victory' does not catch one's interest or reward the effort which it demands from the reader.

#### LIVRES D'ÉTRENNES.

*Les Grands Voyageurs de notre Siècle*, par G. Meissas (Hachette & Co.), is a handsome folio volume, luxuriously printed, artistically bound, and illustrated with a liberal hand. The author has not attempted to supply a history of the progress of exploration and discovery, but has wisely chosen to present his readers with a series of monographs on distinguished travellers, whose names, for the most part, have become household words throughout the world. Many familiar names will no doubt be looked for in vain, but this was hardly to be avoided in a popular work, which aims at giving a readable narrative rather than a dry record of results achieved. The author, at any rate, has not been tempted by a mistaken patriotism into giving undue pre-eminence to his own countrymen, for out of forty-seven portraits which are given thirteen only are those of Frenchmen, whilst as many as eighteen are allotted to our own countrymen.

*Les Femmes dans l'Histoire* of Madame de Witt (Hachette) will make a charming gift-book for girls. The illustrations are exceedingly good. The account of Jeanne d'Arc is excellent, and there is a delightful chapter devoted to the Port Royal. There is a good reproduction of a contemporary engraving of the Port Royal. *Le Général du Maine* is a good tale for boys by Madame P. de Nanteuil, published by the same firm. The cuts are far above the reach of the English illustrator of books. *La Filleule de Saint Louis* (same publishers) is an historical romance of the thirteenth century by M. Dillaye, suitable for boys with a turn for archaeology. *Les Premières Pages* (same publishers) is a pleasant story of modern life by Mlle. Zénaïde Fleuriot, a well-known writer for young people. These works are all excellent, but the binding is inferior to that our publishers can contrive, while the drawings are superior to what we can do.

#### OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

THE first portion of the work on *London Government under the Local Government Act, 1888* (Knight & Co.), which we owe to Mr. J. F. B. Firth, M.P., and Mr. E. R. Simpson, is devoted to a summary and explanation of the constitution, powers, and duties of the representative council which was elected for the metropolis on Thursday under the Local Government Act, 1888. Critically annotated copies of that Act and of several other statutes which directly affect London government are next supplied; and the whole work concludes with statistical tables and accounts, treating principally of boundaries, divisions, and finance. The authors describe the change which the new Act effects as regards London as "little short of a revolution," yet the non-political critic may possibly feel some doubt whether, however beneficial the statute may be in other respects, the map-maker will find his labours lightened. It may be that for some time to come the instructors of youth

will adhere to the formula that England and Wales are divided into fifty-two counties or shires; but the Legislature has decreed a different order of things, and formed geographical counties, administrative counties, counties for non-administrative purposes, county boroughs, and counties of cities. This is what the reader is told in the present work as regards the county areas in London: "Under the Metropolis Local Management Act, 1855, the metropolis was defined to include the City of London and the parishes and places mentioned in Schedules A, B, and C to that Act. The City of London continued to be a county of itself, and the remainder of the metropolis was situated in parts of the counties of Middlesex, Surrey, and Kent. The County of the City of London remains for the present a county for non-administrative purposes—i.e., for the purposes of quarter sessions, justices, militia, coroner, sheriffs, &c. For all other purposes it is merged in the metropolis, which is, for all administrative purposes, constituted a county by the name of 'the Administrative County of London.' For non-administrative purposes the metropolis outside the City of London is constituted a county by the name of 'the County of London.' The result is that for non-administrative purposes there will be two counties, the County of London and the County of the City of London, but for all the other purposes of the Act the metropolis will be one county, and will be subject to the jurisdiction of the London Council." The clearness of the foregoing description only brings the complexity of the subject into greater prominence. "An administrative county" has been defined by Parliament to mean "the area for which a County Council is elected in pursuance of the Local Government Act," but does not (except where expressly mentioned) include a county borough. The purely artificial sense thus authoritatively attached to the expressions "administrative" and "non-administrative" is noteworthy. We feel no doubt, however, that to all who have been elected to serve on the London County Council, and to the executive officers who will have to conduct the Council's business, the present volume will prove of great service; and it is, indeed, not going too far to say that the greater number of the subjects of which it treats are of immediate personal interest to every inhabitant of London.

*Greater London and its Government: a Manual and Year-Book for Members of Governing Bodies, Electors, Citizens, and Ratepayers in the Metropolis. With Statistical, Financial, and other Tables.* By George Whale. (Fisher Unwin.)—As the author states in his preface, this little volume of 141 pages is intended chiefly for the non-legal public. Its object is to explain to London ratepayers, who want to know something of London government beyond the contents of the rate-paper—if any such there be—what may be their share in public work and how they may enforce their rights, who can become members of the numerous local bodies, what are the powers and duties of these bodies, and what may be done to prevent any abuse or neglect of those powers. A great portion of the book is necessarily taken up with an account of the new Local Government Act, and of the manner in which its provisions affect the metropolis; but there are also chapters treating of the City, the vestries and district boards, the School Board, the Poor Law authorities, gas, water supply, and other kindred topics. The work—so far as we have been able to test it—seems to be carefully and correctly put together; the text is clear; the foot-notes are concise and to the point. Probably the statistical tables in the appendix will possess small attractions for most readers; but the index is a good one, and the book without an index would have been deprived of half its value.

MR. PURNELL'S *Dust and Diamonds* (Ward & Downey) is, if we mistake not, a collection of

articles contributed to the columns of a well-known evening newspaper. Mr. Purnell is a sprightly writer, and has the great advantage—rare in a journalist—of having a style of his own, so that his articles stand out from those of other clever men. At the same time he does not altogether avoid faults probably inevitable in articles written to serve as padding in a newspaper—faults which come to light when they are reprinted in a volume.

WE have received the first volume of the *Bookworm*, one of the latest of the somewhat bewildering series of Mr. Elliot Stock's bibliographical journals. For the most part the *Bookworm* seems to be a *réchauffé* of old materials without much to recommend them in the style in which they are prepared. The editors and printers seem quite incapable of reproducing correctly either the names of leading bibliographical authorities or the commonest Latin quotations. The volume is largely made up of unreasonably long extracts from such well-known and recent books as Mr. Lang's volume on 'The Library' and Mr. Henry Stevens's 'Recollections of Lenox,' and from such valuable bibliographical sources as the 'Percy Anecdotes.' The standard of accuracy set before himself by the editor may be inferred from his reproducing the exploded anecdote of Snuffy Davy and the 'Game of Chess' as the "first book ever printed in England," and that in a volume to which Mr. William Blades is a contributor!

MESSRS. WARD, LOCK & Co. have sent us a new edition of that standard work *Mrs. Beeton's Book of Household Management*. It is full of information valuable to well-to-do middle-class households, and has been much added to and improved in the new issue. The information seems to be accurate, and the only slips we have detected have been when the editors have wandered from their text and, for instance, informed their readers that Themistocles was an "Athenian king."

WE have received catalogues from the following London booksellers: Mrs. Bennett (two catalogues, one of them autographs), Mr. Burgess (Italian and French books), Mr. W. V. Daniell (English topography), Messrs. Dulau (geology), Mr. Edwards, Mr. W. Hutt (books from the Turner and Gibson Craig libraries), Mr. Irvine, Messrs. Jarvis & Son (interesting), Mr. W. T. Spencer, Mr. Stibbs (political economy), and Messrs. Williams & Norgate (classics), Mr. Downing and Mr. Wilson of Birmingham, Mr. Miles of Bradford, Mr. Baxendine of Edinburgh, Mr. Cornish of Manchester (rather interesting), Mr. Thorne of Newcastle, and Mr. King of Torquay (rather interesting) have also forwarded catalogues; and so have Mr. Cohn of Berlin, and Mr. Tietmeyer of Leipzig.

WE have on our table *The Wealth and Progress of New South Wales, 1886-7*, by T. A. Coghlan (Robertson),—*English Associations of Working Men*, by J. M. Baernreither, translated by Alice Taylor (Sonnenschein),—*Matrimonial Law and the Guardianship of Infants*, by D. M. Ford (Clowes),—*First Wiltshire Rifle Volunteers*, by R. D. Gibney (Allen & Co.),—*Mendelssohn*, by J. C. Hadden (Allen & Co.),—*My First French Phrase Book, Part I*, by A. Grover (Relfe Brothers),—*A System for the Construction of Crystal Models on the Type of an Ordinary Plait*, by J. Gorham (Spon),—*Mathematical Tracts, Part I*, by F. W. Newman (Cambridge, Macmillan & Bowes),—*Physical Realism*, by T. Oase (Longmans),—*The Natural History of Local Boards* (Simpkin),—*Birds and Beasts*, by the Rev. J. G. Wood (Shaw),—*The Hunting of the "Hydra"; or, the Phantom Prahú*, by H. Frith (Routledge),—*Wanted a Camel*, by P. Allen (Hatchards),—*Summer Sunshine* (Routledge),—*"Our Darlings,"* edited by Dr. Barnardo (Shaw),—*Our Christmas Annual, 1888* (Simpkin),—*People We Meet*, by C. F. Rideal (Field & Tuer),—*The Holiday Franks of Dolly*



and Daisy, by the Author of 'Crib and Fly' (Seeley).—*The Missing Merchantman*, by H. Collingwood (Blackie).—*Dreams and Dream-Stories*, by A. B. Kingsford (Redway).—*The Adventures of a Midshipmite*, by A. L. Knight (Hatchards).—*Is there any Resemblance between Shakespeare and Bacon?* (Field & Tuer).—*Selected Poems and Songs of Charles Mackay* (Whittaker).—*Some Contributions to the Religious Thought of our Time*, by the Rev. J. M. Wilson (Macmillan).—*A Manual of Introduction to the New Testament*, by Dr. B. Weiss, Vol. II. (Hodder & Stoughton).—*The Influence of Christianity on War*, by J. F. Bethune Baker (Cambridge, Macmillan & Bowes).—*The Christian Conscience*, by the Rev. W. T. Davison (Woolmer).—*The Spiritual Life*, by the Rev. J. E. C. Welldon (Macmillan).—*The Eighty-eights: Sermons on the Armada and the Revolution*, by the Hon. W. H. Fremantle (Clarke).—and *Das Mittelmeer*, by Amand Freiherr von Schweiger-Lerchenfeld (Freiburg im Breisgau, Herder). Among New Editions we have *George Eliot*, by M. Blind (Allen & Co.).—*Letters from Dorothy Osborne to Sir William Temple, 1652-54*, edited by E. A. Parry (Griffith & Farran).—and *The Swiss Family Robinson*, a new translation from the original, by Mrs. H. B. Paull (Warne).

## SCHOOL-BOOKS.

*Latin Syntax for the Use of Upper Forms*. By the Rev. E. C. Everard Owen. (Rivingtons).—This is a careful and intelligent compilation, chiefly from Dräger and Mr. Roby, the merits of which may be said to outweigh the faults. The scope of the work places it midway between a large syntax and the syntax of a school grammar. Mr. Owen appeals strongly to our sympathy by giving references to most of the examples. The attempt to give reasons for the "rules" of grammar, and to show the connexion of grammar with thought, is praiseworthy and partially successful; but some of the explanations are worse than useless. For instance, we find on p. 25, "The connection between place towards which and extension over space is obvious; every movement over anything implies motion to." Of course it equally implies motion from, while the connexion of a state of extension over space with place towards which is by no means obvious. The simplest explanation of the above-mentioned accusatives is that the accusative is the case which indicates the scope of the predication, and the scope of a predication of movement is a place towards which, the scope of a predication of extension is space (or time) extended over. The definition of grammar is obviously wrong, but is not very important. We are surprised to find the following sentence on p. 29: "It should also be remembered that in Indo-Germanic there seems to have been little distinction between the voices; Gr. λέγει and Lat. *legere*, 2d pers. middle = Skt. *bhavasi*, 2d pers. active." The Lat. *legere* is quite as close to the Skt. middle form as to the active, so that the generalization is based on one particular, which is counterbalanced by the forms λέγει and ἵσταται, &c. The classification of the dative case into the dative of the person and the dative of the thing ought to be obsolete. Under the former head we find *frugibus* in the phrase "receptaculum frugibus," a peculiar instance of grammatical anthropomorphism. The prepositions are arranged according to their force, but in placing *tenuis* under "motion to" Mr. Owen may have been misled by the English "as far as." The phrase "*capulo tenuis abdidit ense*" no more implies motion towards the hilt than "I halted at Capua" implies motion to Capua. Either the index is imperfect or the construction "*viderint Græci*" is omitted. However, without being able to bestow unqualified approbation on Mr. Owen's treatise, we cheerfully acknowledge the respectable measure of success which has attended a conscientious endeavour to solve a series of very difficult problems, in dealing

with which we are bound to feel the fetters of venerable authority. Until our views on Latin grammar are radically reformed, the work before us seems likely to satisfy a reasonable want and to fill a gap in our educational literature.

*French Commercial Correspondence*. By E. Janau. (Longmans & Co.).—*German Commercial Correspondence*. By J. T. Dann, Ph.D. (Same publishers).—These books are prepared with a good deal of care; perhaps they are over-elaborate. When one looks at the latter one begins to understand what a serious obstacle the German language is to the growth of German commerce. The vocabularies are nearly, but not, we think, quite complete.

*Macmillan's First Course of French Composition*. By G. Eugène-Fasnacht. (Macmillan & Co.).—The idea of this handbook is good, and it has been carefully carried out. The volume is intended to teach beginners to write French while they are learning to translate. The attempt to utilize parallel passages is to be commended. The main objection to the volume is the multiplicity of details. The compiler has an exaggerated notion of the ability of the average schoolboy.

*Montesquieu: De la Grandeur des Romains*. Edited by Paul E. E. Barbier. (Hachette & Co.).—The useful points of this volume are the maps. M. Barbier's only idea of a note seems to be to supply a translation of a phrase here and there. The "Biographical and Geographical Index" is very bad. "Séjan (*Sejanus*), chief of the cohorts under Tiberius"; "Seleucus (*Seleucus*), (Nicator) a lieutenant of Alexander, took possession of the provinces of Babylonia, Phrygia, and Media, founded the empire of Syria. His descendants ruled the land under the name of Seleucides"; "Sertorius (*Sertorius*), a Roman knight and partisan of Marius [*sic*], became independent in Spain," are three instances, taken from the top of a single page, of M. Barbier's powers.

*Moffatt's Edition of Shakespeare's Macbeth*. (Moffatt & Paige).—This is an elaborate edition, intended rather, it would seem, for those who are educating themselves than for schoolboys. It will be found decidedly useful by those who have not the advantage of a teacher to guide them.

## LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

## ENGLISH.

## Theology.

Benson's (Rev. R. M.) *The Magnificat*, a Series of Meditations, 12mo. 2/6 cl.  
Cambridge Greek Testament for Schools: Epistle of St. Paul to the Hebrews, with Notes by Rev. F. W. Farrar, 3/6 cl.  
Fitzgerald's (P.) *Eucharistic Jewels*, 12mo. 2/6 cl.  
Present Day Tracts: Man in Relation to the Bible and Records of the English Catholics of 1715, edited by J. O. Payne, 8vo. 15 half bound.  
St. Chrysostom, *Leaves from*, selected and translated by M. H. Allies, cr. 8vo. 6/6 cl.  
Strait Gate (The), and other Discourses, by a Scotch Preacher, 8vo. 5/6 cl.  
Tilting's (J. F. B.) *Fifteen Hundred Facts and Similes for Sermons*, &c., cr. 8vo. 6/6 cl.

## Law.

Stephen (H.) and Miller's (H. E.) *County Councillor's Vade Mecum*, 12mo. 2/6 cl.

## Fine Art.

Posselt's (E. A.) *Technology of Textile Designs*, 4to. 28/6 cl.  
Short (F.) *On the Making of Etchings*, 4to. 5/6 bds.

## Poetry.

Smith's (W. C.) *Hilda among the Broken Gods*, cheaper edition, cr. 8vo. 5/6 cl.

## Music.

Chopin (F.) as a Man and Musician, by F. Niecks, 2 vols. 8vo. 25/6 cl.

## History and Biography.

Chronicle of Henry VIII. of England, written in Spanish by an Unknown Hand, trans. by Hume, cr. 8vo. 6/6 cl.  
Gosse's (E.) *History of Eighteenth Century Literature (1660-1780)*, cr. 8vo. 7/6 cl.  
Knox (John). *Life and Times of*, by Rev. R. W. Gosse, 2/6 cl.  
Morley's (H.) *English Writers*, Vol. 4, Bk. 1, cr. 8vo. 5/6 cl.  
Williams (S. W.), *Missionary, Diplomatist, &c.*, Life and Letters of, by his Son F. W. Williams, 8vo. 12/6 cl.

## Geography and Travel.

Gearey's (C.) *In Other Lands*, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.

## Philology.

Homer's *Odyssey*, Book 10, with Introduction and Notes by G. M. Edwards, 12mo. 3/6 cl. (Pitt Press.)  
Lucreti *Cari de Rerum Natura*, Liber Quintus, edited, with Notes, by J. D. Duff, 12mo. 2/6 cl.

Oliver's (Rev. G. W.) *Typical Sentences, or Aids to Latin Composition*, 8vo. 2/6 cl.  
Plinii *Cecili Secundi Epistulae*, &c., edited, with Notes, &c., by E. G. Hardy, 8vo. 10/6 cl.  
Sonniat's (C. O.) *Practical French Grammar*, 12mo. 2/6 cl.

## Science.

Bradshaw's (J. G.) *A Course of Easy Arithmetical Examples*, 12mo. 2/6 cl.  
Longman's *School Arithmetic*, by F. E. Marshall and J. W. Welsford, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.  
Newton's (Rev. R.) *Bible Animals*, 12mo. 2/6 cl.  
Rosenbusch's (H.) *Microscopical Physiography of Rock-Making Minerals*, translated by J. P. Iddings, 8vo. 24/6 cl.  
Schnée's (E.) *Diabetes, its Cause and Permanent Cure*, 6/6 cl.  
Smith's (C.) *Solutions of the Examples in a Treatise on Algebra*, cr. 8vo. 10/6 cl.  
Stephen's (H.) *Book of the Farm*, rewritten by J. Macdonald, Division 2, roy. 8vo. 10/6 cl.

## General Literature.

Bourget's (P.) *André Cornélius*, trans. by Mrs. C. Hoey, 3/6 cl.  
Chesney's (F. R.) *Operatic Tales*, cr. 8vo. 6/6 cl.  
Crommelin (M.) and Brown's (J. M.) *Violet Vyvian*, M.F.H., 3 vols. cr. 8vo. 31/6 cl.  
Crump's (A.) *An Investigation into the Causes of the Great Fall in Prices*, &c., roy. 8vo. 6/6 cl.  
Drage's (G.) *Cyril, a Romantic Novel*, cr. 8vo. 6/6 cl.  
Du Prel's (C.) *The Philosophy of Mysticism*, translated from the German by P. C. Massey, 2 vols. 8vo. 25/6 cl.  
Evil of the East (The), by Kesin Bey, cheaper ed. cr. 8vo. 2/6 cl.  
Farjeon's (B. L.) *The Sacred Nugget*, cheaper ed. cr. 8vo. 2/6 cl.  
Favre's (Abbé de) *Beauty's Day*, trans. by H. G. Keene, 10/6 cl.  
Grey Lady (The) of Hardcastle, edited by a Friend of the Family, cr. 8vo. 5/6 cl.  
Hon. Mrs. Vereker, a Novel, by Author of 'Phyllis', 2/6 cl.  
Lang's (A.) *Letters on Literature*, cr. 8vo. 6/6 cl.  
Maupassant's (G. de) *Adolat (Sur l'Eau)*, trans. by L. Ensor, cr. 8vo. 3/6 swd.  
Pigot's (F.) *The Strangest Journey of my Life, and other Stories*, cr. 8vo. 6/6 cl.  
Religious Census of London, reprinted from the *British Weekly*, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.  
Saville's (E.) *Debtors and Creditors*, cr. 8vo. 2/6 bds.  
Siege Baby (A), and other Stories, by J. S. Winter, 2/6 bds.  
Shipton's (H.) *A New Beginning*, cr. 8vo. 2/6 cl.  
Smyth's (P. G.) *King and Viking*, cr. 8vo. 2/6 bds.  
Sonnenschein's *Cyclopedia of Education*, arranged and edited by A. E. Fletcher, roy. 8vo. 7/6 cl.  
Tolstoy's (Count) *War and Peace*, Vol. 1, cheap edit. 2/6 bds.  
Wood's (Mrs. H.) *Red Court Farm*, cheap edition, 3/6 cl.  
Worboise's (E. J.) *Violet Vaughan*, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.  
Yonge's (C. M.) *Beechcroft at Rockstone*, 2 vols. cr. 8vo. 12/6 cl.

## FOREIGN.

## Theology.

Analecta Hymnica Medii Aevi. Parts 3 and 4, 14m.  
Brüll (N.) *Jahrbücher f. Jüdische Geschichte*, IX. Jahrg., 7m.  
Luther's Werke, Vol. 6, 16m.  
Nippold (F.) *Katholisch od. Jesuitisch?* 4m.  
Plessner (S.) *Nachgelassene Schriften*, Vol. 1, 2m.

## Fine Art and Archaeology.

Bloch (I.) *Inscriptions des Cimetières Israélites d'Alger*, 5fr.  
Daudet (A.) *Les Femmes d'Artistes*, Compositions de Bieler, &c., 25fr.

## Poetry.

Lünig (O.) *Die Natur in der Altgermanischen u. Mittelhochdeutschen Epik*, 4m.

## Philosophy.

Krause (K. C. F.) *Abriss der Philosophie der Geschichte*, 4m.  
Paulsen (F.) *System der Ethik*, 2 parts, 11m.  
Usener (H.) *Religionsgeschichtliche Untersuchungen*, Parts 1 and 2, 9m.

## Political Economy.

Jannet (C.) *Le Socialisme d'État*, 7fr. 50.

## History and Biography.

Bled (V. du) *Les Causeurs de la Révolution*, 3fr. 50.  
Nauroy (C.) *La Duchesse de Berry*, 3fr. 50.  
Pressensé (F. de) *L'Irlande et l'Angleterre, 1800-88*, 7fr. 50.

## Geography and Travel.

Philebert (Général) *La Conquête Pacifique de l'Intérieur Africain*, 12fr.  
Wissmann (H.) *Unter Deutscher Flagge quer durch Afrika*, 12m.

## Philology.

Cordes (W.) *Der Zusammengesetzte Satz bei Nicolaus v. Basel*, 5m.  
Dieterich (A.) *Papyrus Magica Musie Lugdunensis Batavi*, 2m.  
Merguet (H.) *Lexicon zu den Schriften Cicero's*, Section 2, Part 3, 8m.  
Rösch (H.) *Beiträge zum Lateinischen Wörterbuch*, Part 2, 8m.  
Ruge (W.) *Questiones Straboniane*, 2m.

## Science.

Rausenberger (O.) *Lehrbuch der Analytischen Mechanik*, Vol. 2, 8m.

## General Literature.

Grandpré (P. de) *La Prison de Saint-Lazare*, 3fr. 50.  
Gréville (H.) *Chant de Noces*, 3fr. 50.  
Lenoir (P.) *Histoire du Réalisme*, 10fr.  
Pont-Jest (René de) *Le Testament du Baron Jean*, 3fr. 50.  
Richebourg (E.) *Le Million du Père Raclot*, 3fr. 50.  
Tinsaeu (L. de) *Alain de Kérisel*, 3fr. 50.

## THE MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT.

Chandos House, Bedford Street, Jan. 16, 1889.

A GROSS piece of Custom House ignorance is being now insisted on in the detention at Dover of a parcel of "imperfections," arising from spoilt sheets, of a dictionary, printed in Germany, in which we are interested. Explanations made

appear useless; what the Custom House seem to want is "printed in Germany" on the sheets, a process which renders the "signatures" valueless. In the interests of publishers the issue of this letter might be beneficial, as the annoyance is stopping legitimate trading, and causing, through utter ignorance of the authorities, unnecessary delay, trouble, and some expense.

FRED. WARNE & Co.

"ALL RIGHTS RESERVED."

3, Flowden Buildings, Temple, Jan. 14, 1889.

IN reply to "A Publisher," whose letter appears in your issue of the 12th inst., I may say that there is no doubt that expressions such as "All rights reserved," "The right of translation is reserved," and "Entered at Stationers' Hall," are mere meaningless phrases, which are not, and never have been, of the slightest efficacy in this country. By the latest Musical Copyright Act musical publications must bear an intimation to the effect that the copyright in the performance is reserved; but this Act does not apply to any other description of literary property. In the United States a book if registered according to Act of Congress must be stated to be so entered on the face of it. In this country the author of an original literary production is *prima facie* entitled to the copyright, and he need not register it at Stationers' Hall unless and until he finds it necessary to bring an action with regard to it. J. H. SLATER.

The Leadenhall Press, E.C.

PRINTING on a book "All rights reserved" has exactly the same value as a placard pinned on one's coat-tails, "You mustn't steal my handkerchief." The law metes out punishment to both infringers of the rights of property, and the warnings are equally unnecessary. "A Publisher" should know that the mere act of publication—that is, having an edition of a book ready and copies for sale—gives in this country absolute copyright without the words "Entered at Stationers' Hall"; and as for "The right of translation is reserved," this right forms part of the copyright. It does not require one "learned in the law" to point out that these intimations are mere waste of type and ink.

ANDREW W. TUER.

CHURCHILL BABINGTON, D.D.

By the death of Dr. Babington, England has lost a distinguished archaeologist and classical scholar who was also a botanist and ornithologist. He is best known as the earliest English scholar who edited the oration of Hypereides against Demosthenes, which was discovered in 1847 at Thebes in Egypt, and had previously been supposed to have been lost in the burning of the Alexandrian Library. This edition was undertaken and completed by Dr. Babington before he was aware of the labours of the German scholars; it contained a facsimile of the manuscripts, and gave Dr. Babington an opportunity of showing his skill as a paleographer. Bishop Lightfoot says in the *Journal of Classical and Sacred Philology*, 1854: "The purely literary value of these orations will not easily be exaggerated. We have at length a tolerably adequate expression of the most charming, if not the most powerful, of the Attic orators." Schneidewin said of Dr. Babington's edition: "Babington has done everything that could be demanded, even by unfavourable critics, from a first editor. He has reaped the harvest and left others to gather the straw." And the volume was most favourably noticed by Blass in 1869, when he edited the same orations for the Teubner series of classics.

At Cambridge Babington gained the Hulsean Prize in 1846 on 'The Influence of Christianity in promoting the Abolition of Slavery in Europe.' As an historical critic he controverted in 1858 some of Macaulay's statements in reference to the clergy of the seventeenth century, and he was

preparing a second edition of this criticism when death came upon him. His studies in archaeology were considerable; he edited several ancient Italian ecclesiastical books, and some of the *Rolls Series*. He published catalogues of the Greek and Roman coins in the Fitzwilliam Museum, and he also edited the classical portion of the catalogue of MSS. in the Cambridge University Library.

His interest in natural science was very keen, and he twice examined for the Natural Science Tripos. He wrote in *Hooker's Journal of Botany*, on the lichens for Hooker's 'Flora of New Zealand,' and on ornithology and botany for Potter's 'History of Charnwood Forest.' He lately published a book on the birds of Suffolk, and was engaged on a book on the botany of Suffolk at the time of his death.

The conclusions of a man with such varied learning and culture must always be of great worth, and particularly so in this age of narrow specialism. Even when he came up as an undergraduate to Cambridge in 1840 his reading had been already of a very wide nature, and his contemporaries called him "the Doctor." He was remarkable for his simple and childlike character, and much loved by all who knew him. He never went to a public school, but was educated by his father, who also was a very learned man.

#### BRADSHAW'S RAILWAY GUIDE.

II.

Oxford.

ON December 24th, 1887, the *Athenæum* contained an article on early issues of *Bradshaw*, in which six copies were described from personal inspection, and used to illustrate the gradual development of the book, while a brief account was given of the chief places where these points had been formerly considered. One good result of rushing into print before the whole matter is worked out is that friendly critics at once begin to correct and supplement the first essay, by which means, even if the reputation of the original writer suffers, the literary world is decidedly a gainer. Perhaps, then, I may be allowed to put together the supplements which either privately or publicly (in the *Athenæum* of January 7th and 14th, and February 4th, 1888, and elsewhere) have come before me. No one wishes to exaggerate the value of the inquiry, or, on the other hand, would deny that it has a certain real interest in view of the subsequent history of railways. In the following notes "old list" refers to the former article, where the editions so referred to are more minutely described.

I., II. (old list 1, 2). Nothing has been brought forward to disturb the account of the earliest known *Bradshaw's Railway Time Tables*, the Northern issue of October 19th, 1839, and the Southern one of October 25th in the same year. But Mr. Robert D. Kay, editor of *Bradshaw*, has on two occasions alluded to a still earlier "Time Table" in 1838, first in a letter in the *Athenæum* of January 17th, 1874, summarized in my first article, and next in *Tit-Bits* for February 24th, 1883, where he says that he was engaged by George Bradshaw in 1838. In the middle of 1838 "Mr. Bradshaw handed me one of the Liverpool and Manchester passenger time tables to condense into a form and size suitable for the waistcoat pocket. The information thus prepared was put into a stiff cover, accompanied by a map of Great Britain and labelled 'Bradshaw's Railway Time Table.' The idea was suggested in order to create a sale for a large number of maps of England and Wales which he had in stock lying idle." Three editions were quickly sold. Then came the more elaborate edition of October 19th, 1839, previous to which the issues had been very irregular in date. The promise about "1st of 1st Mo., 1840, and then every three months," could not be carried out owing to the sudden and irregular changes of the com-

panies, which nearly wrecked the enterprise. Some time in 1840 Bradshaw and Blacklock, with Mr. Kay, laid a complaint before one of the monthly Normanton meetings of the "various heads of passenger departments," who agreed to make their alterations in general to take effect on the 1st of each month. It was the difficulty of pasting leaves together which led to the present form. The *Companion* ceased in 1848. This interesting letter was in answer to a short one in *Tit-Bits*, January 27th, 1883, describing the *Bradshaw* for May, 1842. But no one has yet produced any time tables before October, 1839.

III. With the same date as No. II, i.e., October 25th, 1839, occurs a combination of the two issues, fully described by Mr. J. K. Waite, of Bolton, in the *Athenæum* of February 4th, 1888, the title being similar to the others, but followed by thirty-five (!) pages. The interesting point is that it is marked "No. 3," showing, we may believe, that this combination was only preceded by the two separate parts. If this be so, we must conclude that this book was itself regarded as practically the first number of a general *Bradshaw*—see the next item, which is counted "No. 2."

IV. The issue for the "1st Mo. 1st, 1840," promised in Nos. I., II., and III., did come out, and a copy, which I have seen, is in the possession of Major Norris, of Chacombe House, Banbury. This bears the same general title as Nos. I., II., and III., as follows: "Bradshaw's Time Tables, and assistant to Railway Travelling, with illustrative maps and plans. Price sixpence. London: R. Groombridge, Paternoster Row; and sold by all booksellers and railway companies. 1st Mo. 1st, 1840 (No. 2)." Instead of the latter part of the address is an appeal "To Railway Companies" for early notice of corrections. The contents are the whole of those of No. II., rearranged, but add (pp. 23-24) "Liverpool & Manchester Railway," and (pp. 25-26) "London & South-western (late Southampton), York, Leeds, and Selby, Manchester and Leeds, Manchester, Bolton, and Bury, North Union Railway, Nottingham and Derby, Sheffield and Rotherham." In all twenty-eight pages, bound in limp, not stiff, cloth with green label.

V. Next comes a new edition of No. IV., with "No. 3" on the title, but still dated 1st Mo. 1st, 1840. This is fully described by Mr. Charles Madeley in the *Athenæum* for February 4th, 1888. It has the table of speeds mentioned in the old list describing No. VIII., and no almanac.

VI. Mr. Carson, of Dublin, has an 1840 issue of the *Companion* like No. VII.; but instead of "Charles Tilt, Fleet Street," this has "Shepherd and Sutton, Priest Court, Foster Lane, Cheap-side." It shows an advance by the leaves being numbered 1-28, with an almanac added.

VII. (old 3). *Companion*, 1840. This seems to be identical with Mr. William Madeley's described in the *Athenæum*, January 14th, 1888, and to be a copy of the July 1st issue; it has the notice of August 23rd change.

VIII. (old 4). *Companion*, 1841, 38 leaves.

IX. In the *Athenæum*, January 7th, 1888, Mr. Stuart Thompson mentions a variety of VIII., with an omission of "Tilt & Bogue," and instead, "and sold by Renshaw & Kirkman, 12, Budge Row, London; and all Booksellers and Railway Companies."

X. Mr. Frazer, of Dublin, has a *Companion* of 1841, pagged irregularly and only pagged at all up to p. 41.

XI. *Companion*, 1841. Issue with imprint as VI., in the possession of Mr. H. Selby, with about 48 leaves and index.

XII. *Companion*, 1841. As No. VIII. in title, but with 48 leaves and index and a new "Notice to the public. The Time Tables forming this little work are arranged as a sheet, and published, with the assistance of the Railway Companies, on the 1st of every Month, price 3d. Parties desirous of keeping the *Companion* cor-



rect may be enabled to do so, by purchasing one of those Sheets and substituting the Tables, in which alterations are made, for those in the Work. The names of such Tables as have undergone a change will be mentioned at the foot of the Sheet." This is important as showing the close connexion in type and development between the *Companion* and the sheet time tables, which may be assumed to have begun now. Copies of the edition from which the above notice is taken are in the hands of Major Norris and the Rev. W. Warner, of Christ Church, Oxford. An allusion in one place to the "summer season" enables us to place it in about the middle of the year. (Major Norris has also a copy with 46 numbered leaves, not, as above, 47 numbered leaves; while Mr. Frazier seems to have one with about 42 leaves. "Leaves" and "pages" happen, oddly enough, to be for once identical, since the verso of each alternate leaf is pasted on the recto of the next, in all these early editions.)

XIII. The sheet time table is only known to have been issued in and after the summer of 1841; see No. XII. The British Museum has a copy of it for September, 1842; see my first article.

XIV. (old 6). The first issue of the familiar monthly *Bradshaw's Railway Guide*, December, 1841. These early issues were originally in glazed yellow paper covers, which alone (in general) bore the date, as, for example, "No. VI., 5th Mo. (May), 1842. Price 6d." in a headline. Accordingly, many copies which have lost the outer cover can only be dated by internal evidence. It is remarkable, too, that the maps vary, certain county maps being inserted in different months. Some, too, have a quarto sheet affixed at end, "Table of the Principal Railways in Great Britain, exhibiting the cost, traffic, length, dividend of each....." as in the May, 1842, issue belonging to Major Norris.

XV. *Companion*, 1842. Major Norris has an edition dated "1st Mo. 1st, 1842" in the two leaves relating to steamers, which, with advertisements, betoken a gradual improvement. On the title, instead of "Charles Tilt," it has "W. J. Adams, 170, Fleet Street, London," the rest as No. VIII., with seventy numbered leaves.

XVI. Mr. Caswell, of Horncastle, has a *Companion* of 1842 with a "Tilt & Bogue" title-page pasted over the ordinary "Adams" title-page; this issue also has a speed table, which is not in No. XV.

XVII., XVIII. The British Museum contains *Companions* dated 1843 and 1844, as well as one of 1842.

XIX. (old 5). *Companion*, 1845. I have seen copies dated also "4th Mo. (April) 1st, 1845," with no "second edition" on the title; "8th Mo. (August) 1st, 1845, second edition"; and "10th Mo. (October) 1st, 1845," not second edition.

Your readers will probably think that the investigation has now gone far enough. Several interesting points have been brought to light since my former article, and the general results may be stated with some confidence as follows, certain vague statements at present unsupported by evidence being disregarded.

October, 1839, saw the issue first of a Northern, then of a Southern *Bradshaw*, under the title, "*Bradshaw's Railway Time Tables*," followed at once by a fusion of the two. The fourth issue was on January 1st, 1840, and at intervals of about three months new ones were published, the arrangement and development by advertisements, paging, and the like being at first irregular, while the pasting of the separate leaves together made the book clumsy to make and use. This went on till 1845, according to the copies known. In the summer of 1841, if not before, the issue of the type of the *Companion* on a single large sheet began; it was continued monthly for some, perhaps many years. Meanwhile, in December, 1841, began the familiar *Bradshaw's Railway Guide*, in small

quarto, which has been published monthly from then till now, and still retains the quaint Quakerly appellation, "12th Mo., 1888." The earliest railway maps issued by Bradshaw and the financial publication bearing his name I have left aside. The best thanks of your readers and myself are due to the gentlemen named above as owners of early Bradshaws, and to Mr. Hockliffe, of Bedford; and not least to yourself for allowing the subject to be discussed. An article in the *Cornhill Magazine*, April, 1888, on Bradshaw is popular, not to say superficial.

FALCONER MADAN.

#### MENTAL EVOLUTION.

MR. ROMANES writes:—

In your not altogether unfriendly notice of my work on 'Mental Evolution in Man' there are certain statements so very erroneous, that I feel it is desirable to furnish corrections. For example, in the most severe of all his passages my reviewer writes as follows:—

"Psychogenetically Mr. Romanes's position is opposed to all we know or can conjecture as to the beginnings of mind in the animal world or in the human individual. If there were any such distinction as he tries to make out between percepts and generic images or receipts, it is the latter, strange to say, which, as a matter of psychogenesis, come first. The mind does not first perceive individual objects with their minutest distinctions all marked out, but rather a vague generic image of the object. To the stranger in China all Chinamen are alike; to the baby all men are 'papa'; to the ordinary man all dogs are dogs, big or little, while to the dog-fancier they are terriers, or greyhounds, or dachshunds, or what not. As a matter of mind growth the genus is first, not the species, and still less the individual. In truth, Mr. Romanes shows himself wanting in knowledge of the first principles of evolution in not recognizing this. If there is any truth in Mr. Spencer's celebrated formula about homogeneity and differentiation, it is in reference to mind. Mr. Romanes is, as regards psychology, in a pre-evolutionist stage, and consequently his exposition tends rather to support the opposition than the true evolutionary theory of the development of mind."

Now, as a matter of fact, my book is throughout charged with a recognition of the very point which I am thus accused of ignoring. For instance, to quote only a few sentences:—

"But the point now is that, in my opinion, many psychologists have gone astray by assuming that the most primitive order of ideation is concerned only with particulars, or that in chronological order the memory of percepts precedes the occurrence of receipts.....Hence, the feebleness of the powers of perception, the more must they occupy themselves with the larger or class distinctions between objects of sensuous experience, and the less with the smaller or more individual distinctions. Or, if we like, what afterwards become class distinctions, are at earlier stages of ideation the only distinctions.....Therefore, I say, on merely *a priori* grounds we might banish the gratuitous statement that the lower order of ideation the more it is concerned with particular distinctions, or the less with class distinctions. The truth must be that the more primitive the receipts the larger are the class distinctions with which they are concerned.....Accordingly we find, as a matter of fact, both in infants and in animals, that the lower the grade of intelligence, the more is that intelligence shut up to a perception of class distinctions.....Therefore, without in any way prejudging the question as to whether or not there is any radical distinction between a mind thus far gifted and the conceptual thought of man, I may take it for granted that the ideation of infants is from the first generic; and hence that those psychologists are greatly mistaken who thoughtlessly assume that the formation of class-ideas is a prerogative of more advanced intelligence. We pronounce the word *Papa* before a child in its cradle, at the same time pointing to his father. After a little he in turn lisps the word, and we imagine that he understands it in the same sense that we do, or that his father's presence only will recall the word. Not at all. When another person—that is, one similar in appearance, with a long coat, a beard, and loud voice—enters the room, he calls him also *Papa*. The name was individual; he has made it general. In our case it is applicable to one person only; in his, to a class."

So much for the main criticism. For the rest, of course, I abstain from debating with my critic any matters of psychological doctrine or in-

dividual opinion; but as he has alluded to the article in the 'Encyclopædia Britannica' on "Psychology," I should like to take the opportunity thus afforded of stating that up to the time when my book went to press I had not read the article. It seems desirable to make this statement in order to explain why no allusion is made to that article in places where (as I have since found) there is a remarkable agreement between the writer and myself—agreement in some cases so remarkable that I could have better understood my present reviewer had he complained of plagiarism on my part instead of opposition to the essay in question. In particular, I should now like to acknowledge the writer's clear anticipation of my view that, to quote his words,

"the generic image constitutes the connecting link between imagination and conception..... Though actually complex, generic images are not necessarily known as complexes when they first enter into judgments; as the subjects of such judgments they are the starting-points of predication."

\*.\* Mr. Romanes quotes his single and partial glimpse of the truth without reference to the general drift of his argument, which throughout rests on the order percept, receipt, concept (chaps. ii., iii., iv., and frontispiece diagram). It is in his adherence to the older associationism, with its treatment of "ideas" as quasi-chemical atoms of mind, that Mr. Romanes shows his inadequate knowledge of the present state of psychological science, and it is this that causes him to refer to obvious corollaries of psychological principles as "my views." We did not suspect Mr. Romanes of plagiarizing from Dr. Ward's article, as all his psychology is sufficiently explained by a reference to M. Binet, to whom some acknowledgments given in Mr. Romanes's volume (p. 37). Besides, it was obvious that Mr. Romanes is blissfully ignorant of the new standpoint to which psychology has advanced. Not to have known Dr. Ward's epoch-marking article argues Mr. Romanes an amateur in psychology. Mr. Romanes scarcely sees the humorous side of his remark that Dr. Ward "anticipated" his views. So a youth might observe that the longest side of a triangle is generally opposite its biggest angle, and afterwards discover that Euclid had taken due account of the fact. We should be somewhat amused if the lad thought it necessary to assure the world solemnly and gravely that Euclid had "anticipated" him.

#### Literary Crossings.

It is understood that it is not Mr. Ruskin's intention to extend the 'Præterita' beyond thirty-six parts.

We believe that a second volume of the Oxford 'Studia Biblica' is in preparation.

THE February number of *Macmillan's Magazine* will contain a paper by Mr. Goldwin Smith on Mr. Bryce's 'American Commonwealth'; one by Canon Ainger on Mrs. Sandford's 'Thomas Poole and his Friends'; and a new 'Tale of Birds and Men,' by Mr. Warde Fowler.

MISS MATHILDE BLIND has just finished a volume of poems, 'The Ascent of Man,' which is to appear shortly. The bulk of the book will consist of three pieces linked together by a common idea, respectively entitled 'The Ascent of Man,' 'The Pilgrim Soul,' and 'Chants of Life.' A series of lyrics headed 'Poems of the Open Air,' and some love songs and sonnets, make up the rest of the volume.

THE article "War" in the 'Encyclopædia Britannica,' which was reviewed in our columns last week, is, in accordance with our suggestion, to be issued forthwith in a

separate form by Messrs. Black, the publishers of the 'Encyclopædia.'

THE appearance of 'Major Fraser's Manuscript,' of which Col. Fergusson is editor, has, we hear, been somewhat delayed by the late receipt of interesting material from the North. It will probably be issued towards the end of this month in two small volumes, embellished with etchings adapted from the scarce portrait of Simon, Lord Lovat, by Le Clare, and from an original portrait of President Forbes of Culloden; there is also given a reproduction of the portrait of the author, Major Fraser of Castle Leathers, from the drawing in outline by John Sobieski Stuart.

MR. LEOPOLD CHARLES MARTIN, second son of John Martin, the painter, died last week in London. He was the godson of Leopold I., first king of the Belgians, and for many years held an appointment under the Crown, the gift of Lord Melbourne when Premier. Mr. Martin married the sister of Mr. John Tenniel, of *Punch*. He was the author of various works on costume, coins, topography, &c.; and his "Reminiscences" of his father are now in course of publication in the *Newcastle Weekly Chronicle*.

MESSRS. BENTLEY & SON have in the press a novel entitled 'Masters of the World,' by Mrs. Marks (Miss Hoppus). The period is the time of Domitian, rather an ambitious topic for a lady to choose. The same firm have in the press a new story by Miss Marie Corelli, author of 'A Romance of Two Worlds.'

AT Llandudno the adoption of the Free Libraries Act has been declined by a majority of 145 votes, whilst at Camberwell it has been decided to adopt the Act by a majority of upwards of 4,000 votes.

MR. ROBERT HARRISON having resigned the office of honorary treasurer of the Library Association, which he has ably filled since the foundation of the society in 1877, Mr. H. R. Tedder, librarian of the Athenæum Club, has been appointed his successor.

THE Rev. R. Belaney has in the press a little treatise on 'The Bible and the Papacy,' which immediately after its appearance in English will be republished in an Italian translation at Rome.

MR. W. E. HENLEY, whose connexion with the *Art Journal* terminated with the close of 1888, has become the editor of the *Scots Observer*, an able weekly sixpenny journal which was started in Edinburgh the other day, dealing with politics, art, and literature. Mr. Henley is a brilliant and experienced journalist, and is also favourably known as a poet. His volume of realistic verse entitled 'A Book of Verses' was reviewed in the *Athenæum* last August.

THE College for Ladies established at Kensington by the authorities of King's College is prospering, the chief drawback being the debt on the building. A subscription has been started to diminish that, but it hardly meets with the general support it should. Meanwhile, we may mention that special courses have lately been introduced. Mrs. Fawcett is going to lecture this term on political economy, Mr. Phené Spiers on architecture, and Dr. Buchheim on Goethe's 'Faust.'

MR. HENRY GRAY, the well-known topographical bookseller, promises the first volume of the "Tombstone Library," a collection of monumental inscriptions, epitaphs, &c., derived from various parts of the kingdom.

MR. WILLIAM M. HENNESSY, known as an expert in the Gaelic language, died at Dublin on the 13th of the present month. His principal works were 'Chronicum Scottorum,' published in 1866, and 'Annals of Loch Ce,' issued in 1871. In his early days Mr. Hennessy was a bookseller in Dublin, but for some years past he had occupied a position in a Government office in that city.

IT is stated that a copy of Thackeray's little pamphlet, 'The Second Funeral of Napoleon,' has lately changed hands at the following prices: 1s., 8s., 22s., and 30s.; finally finding its resting-place in the library of an enthusiastic collector!

THE February number of the *English Illustrated Magazine* will contain an article by Mr. W. W. Fenn on 'Moated Houses,' with illustrations by Mr. G. L. Seymour; an article on Dort, both written and illustrated by Mr. Reginald Blomfield; and illustrations to the Countryman's Song in Walton's 'Angler' by Mr. Hugh Thomson.

THE February number of the *Library* will contain an article on Henry Bradshaw by Mr. Verrall. Mr. A. H. Bullen contributes a second article on the Appledore Press.

THE autobiography of "The Nun of Kenmare," who so distinguished herself in the Irish famine of 1879, will be published in a few days by Messrs. Hodder & Stoughton.

WE ought to have noticed last week the death of Prof. J. F. Davies. Mr. Davies was for many years a schoolmaster at Kingstown, if we mistake not, and made his reputation by his edition of the 'Oresteia' of Æschylus, in which he showed that, if audacious in emendation, he was a more than usually brilliant scholar. Every one, therefore, interested in the prosperity of classic scholarship in Ireland was glad when he was appointed to the Professorship of Latin at Galway. At the time of his decease Mr. Davies was revising the late Dr. Henry's commentaries on the Æneid with a view to a new edition.

DR. REINHOLD RÖHRICHT, who has just published an epitome of the book 'On German Pilgrimages to the Holy Land,' edited by him and Dr. H. Meissner in 1880, has in the press a complete bibliography of "Palæstiniensia" up to 1888.

THE Abbé P. Batiffol is preparing a collection of Patristica, of which the first fasciculus, which will appear next month, will contain 'The Book of Prayer of Aseneth' in Greek, with a Latin translation according to the Syriac text.

A VOLUME commemorative of the King of Sweden's completion of his sixtieth year is to appear at Stockholm next week. It is edited by Reinhold Hönnell, and contains contributions by leading Swedish authors and artists. One item is announced which is rarely met with in royal memorials of this kind: facsimiles of three of the best known of Oscar II.'s poems are to be given from the original manuscripts. It is, perhaps, not universally known here that if the king were the most humbly born of

his own subjects he would be distinguished as a lyrical poet of considerable merit.

AT the last Congress of Orientalists, which was held at Vienna in 1886, it was resolved that the next Congress in 1889 should meet in Scandinavia. In recognition of the political equality of Sweden and Norway there will be sessions both at Stockholm and Christiania. The Congress will also last for a longer time than the earlier congresses, from September 2nd to 13th. Amongst the Swedish members of the committee are Dr. Esaias Tegner, Professor of the Semitic Languages at the University of Lund, and Dr. Almkvist, Professor of Comparative Philology at the University of Upsala; amongst the Norwegian members—Dr. E. Blix, formerly Minister of Education, and the following professors at the University of Christiania: J. Lieblein (Egyptology), S. Bugge (Indo-European Philology), A. Seippel (Semitic Languages), and C. P. Caspari (Theology). The Congress will meet first at Stockholm, in the Radirhuset Palace, on September 2nd, when an address will be given by King Oscar.

THE following is an extract from an American letter:—

"We are all engaged in searching out every new scrap concerning George Washington, the centenary of whose inauguration as first President of the United States will occur April 30th. I have several articles and an oration to prepare. The whole thing is a notable illustration of the process of evolving a god. You have only to ascribe to your selected individual all the properties and glories of a hundred years, to lay every unpleasantness in his career on a subordinate officer or minister, to paint with stars and auroral stripes every good act or word (however common among good men), and suppress every record of misbehaviour,—and *ecce!* I have before me a passionate love-letter written by Washington to a married lady just after his own engagement to the widow Custis. But Siegfried is apt to have a vulnerable spot."

WE are sorry to hear that Prof. Noiré is lying dangerously ill at Mayence. Overwork has produced nervous prostration, and the doctors have enjoined complete rest. His work on 'Æsthetics,' with which he has been occupied for many years, and which was drawing to its conclusion, will not appear for the present.

UNDER the quaint title of *Gott will es*, which was the war cry of the Crusaders, a new journal has been established in Germany as the special organ of the Roman Catholic portion of the crusade against African slavery.

SENATOR STANFORD, a Californian millionaire, has allocated 2,000,000*l.* for the institution of a university which is to bear his name, and which is to provide education from the kindergarten stage up to the highest point to which it can be carried. Seven thousand acres in the valley of San José are now being laid out with the view of forming a forest and a garden around the university buildings. The plans for the whole structure, which have been drawn up, comprise, first, the means of research and instruction of large numbers of students in the central buildings; second, arrangement for out-of-doors instruction and recreation; and third, the formation, in association with the university, "of a community instructively representative of attractive and wholesome conditions of social and domestic



life." Senator Stanford has done everything on a large scale, including his programme for the regeneration as well as the training of his fellows.

THE chief Parliamentary Papers of the week are Trade and Navigation, Accounts for December (8d.); Glebe Lands Act, 1888, Rules and Forms (2d.); Egypt, No. 8, Affairs at Suakin, Further Correspondence (1s.); United States, No. 4, Recall of Lord Sackville, Further Correspondence (1s. 3d.); Science and Art, Calendar and General Directory for 1889 (1s. 6d.); and Intoxicating Liquor Laws, Colonies, Further Papers (6d.).

## SCIENCE

*Practical Metallurgy and Assaying.* By Arthur H. Hiorns. (Macmillan & Co.)—The difficulty of writing a compendious handbook of metallurgy and assaying is greater than that of writing a text-book of chemistry and ordinary chemical analysis. The processes of metallurgy and assaying are in their nature less definite and more variable than those of pure chemistry, and the temptation to expand a text-book into a bulky and diffuse work of many pages, and perhaps several volumes, is consequently not easily resistible; while there are at present so few books of the kind that the writer cannot derive from others the advantage either of example or warning. Mr. Hiorns very judiciously begins by describing the fittings, apparatus, and reagents which are required in a metallurgical laboratory, and the descriptions will be found "useful for new classes." This account of laboratory appliances is one of the most helpful sections of the book, and in it the author shows himself to be possessed of some of the best qualifications of a teacher. The methods of using the more important appliances, and the processes by which a certain number of them are got ready in the laboratory itself for actual use by students, are clearly explained, without any excess of words. These explanations are sufficient to enable any one with previous acquaintance with practical chemistry to fit up an efficient metallurgical laboratory; and if the approximate cost of these appliances and materials had been given, we are inclined to think that the usefulness of this portion of the work would have been enhanced. Sound instruction in the physical properties of the useful metals and their alloys and kindred subjects is given in a series of well-chosen simple experiments. The processes adopted in the laboratory, including the elements of electrotyping, are next described, and the chemistry involved in them adequately explained. Mr. Hiorns writes much more clearly and succinctly of chemical processes than of the physical experiments which find their place in the course of a metallurgist's studies. As an instance, we may notice the treatment of the specific gravity of solids; there is decided want of precision, if not of accuracy, in the definition itself of specific gravity, and the paragraphs devoted to specific gravities are so far inferior to those Mr. Hiorns writes in the distinctly metallurgical chapters that we suspect they were penned by another hand. The account of the determination of the density of a body soluble in water is specially obscure. Scattered through the book there are several errors—although not of a serious kind—which a more careful revision of proofs should have eliminated: we allude to certain errors in spelling, punctuation, and the like, as well as to slips in the arrangement of the index. Parts ii. and iii. are devoted respectively to dry and wet assays, and this portion of the work is extremely well done. The experiments are clearly and well arranged, and in all cases the explanations and directions to operators will, so far as

we can judge, suffice for students' needs. The processes by which analysis of steel and iron is effected are detailed with great care and skill; and not only in the case of these metals, but of others which interest the metallurgist and assayer, Mr. Hiorns either supplies all the information a student requires or directs him to sources whence it can be obtained. Volumetric analysis is not overlooked, and an interesting account of its application to silver assaying and other determinations is given. A number of handy reference tables form the concluding appendix to this serviceable and welcome text-book.

### 'OUR RARER BIRDS.'

8, New Burlington Street, Jan. 14, 1889.

In reference to the remarks on the origin of the frontispiece to the above work in your issue of last week (p. 54), permit us to observe (1) that permission was obtained by the author for the use of the plate in his work; (2) its origin is stated in the book itself; (3) the present imprint is attached according to Act of Parliament. In making a statement of such a character in the columns of the *Athenæum* we submit that the writer of the notice should have taken the trouble to verify his facts beforehand.

RICHARD BENTLEY & SON.

\*.\* We challenge Messrs. Bentley & Son to make good their assertion No. 2. The origin of the frontispiece is certainly not stated in the preface; nor can we find so much as one single mention of the *Ibis*, from which the plate is taken, in any part of the book. That plate is the property of the British Ornithologists' Union, and the permission of the committee of that body has not been obtained; it is not even formally stated that the editor of the *Ibis* had given leave. Now we should like to know the reason for this marked omission of all reference to that journal. As for the "imprint," &c., we can quite understand that some indication of proprietorship is required; but in that case it would have been easy to have shown the rightful ownership by leaving the words "*Ibis*, 1885, Pl. iii." at the top of the plate.

### GEOGRAPHICAL NOTES.

MESSRS. BLACKIE & SON are going to publish a translation from the German of Prof. Zehden's work on commercial geography. The last German edition has been revised by the author for the purposes of the translation, and various alterations have been made in it to adapt it for English students. The translator and editor is Mr. Findlay Muirhead, M.A., author of some of the principal geographical articles in the 'Encyclopædia Britannica.'

There are several papers of interest in the January number of the *Proceedings* of the Royal Geographical Society, Mr. Joseph Thomson's narrative of his journey to Southern Morocco and the Atlas Mountains claiming foremost interest on account of the difficulties and perils which he experienced. The laziness, insolence, gluttony, and deceit of his men reduced him almost to the verge of despair, and Mr. Thomson speedily saw that the first thing to be settled was who was to be the master. Eventually this point was decided in his favour, though occasional acts of treachery compelled him to be ever on his guard. One of the most striking sights in the Atlas Mountains was the natural bridge-aqueduct of Iminifiri. On approaching this natural phenomenon the traveller sees in front of him an enormous cave, out of which rushes the Wad Demnat in boisterous torrent. From the precipice above a second fine stream seems to spring from the rock and fall down the side of the cave's mouth. On entering the traveller finds himself under a magnificent arch hung with stalactites, with walls presenting all the aspect of clustered pillars; but on proceeding further the cave is seen to be nothing but an arch, springing at a height of over 100 ft. from one side of a mountain gorge. As a matter of

fact it is not only a bridge, used by the inhabitants, but also an aqueduct, for the stream which appears to spring from the rock is in reality conveyed by means of the natural bridge from the opposite side of the gorge to the side on which it falls as a cascade. The formation of the arch is probably due to the lime held in solution by the upper stream, which from falling as a cascade on the east side of the glen has been gradually pushed forward by the growth of tufa, till the latter touched the opposite side and the bridge was complete. At a village on the southern side of the Atlas Mountains Mr. Thomson was hospitably entertained for several days, but the kaid would not consent to allow him to return westward and explore the southern face of the mountain chain. Mr. Thomson, however, gave this worthy the slip, and, accompanied by a Jewish servant, proceeded in the direction of a glen which he wished to visit. He had just passed a large village, and in a few seconds found himself in the centre of an excited crowd of armed mountaineers, all of them making threatening gestures, but two especially furious attempting to extricate themselves from more peaceable companions, with the very evident object of shooting Mr. Thomson, who remarks naively that deprecating signs were not of much use, so he was compelled perforce to turn back, earnestly wishing all the time that he had a pair of eyes in the back of his head. The highest point of the Atlas range reached was 12,734 feet above the sea, whence a magnificent view of the surrounding valleys was revealed to the eye. The danger of the trip was testified to by Sir R. Rawson's description of the stoning and shooting to which Mr. Thomson had been subjected—details which his modesty probably induced him to omit from his narrative. Another paper, by Mr. W. B. Harris, in the *Proceedings* describes a visit to Sheshuan, a town some sixty miles south of Tetuan, and bears like testimony to the extraordinary fanaticism of the Moors and their hatred of Christians. A carefully written article by Col. J. Ardagh, C.B. (who is now private secretary to the Indian Viceroy), supplies some curious information regarding various Nilometers, some of ancient date, which he had observed during his five years' residence in Egypt. He concludes with the remark that there is one thing which can be done at once, and that is to store the surplus water of high Nile and utilize it at low Nile; for until more water is available it will not be possible to bring more land under cultivation, and so enable Egypt to meet her heavy expenses and public debt. The most promising scheme for this is the revival of Lake Moeris, advocated by Mr. Cope Whitehouse.

The *Mittheilungen aus Deutschen Schutzgebieten* publishes further accounts of Capt. François's journey into the countries lying at the back of the Gold Coast, in the course of which he penetrated as far as 11° 25' N. Much detail is furnished on the commerce of the two large towns of Yendi and Salaga, where the slave trade still flourishes, notwithstanding that the whole of the coast is now held by Europeans, and the exportation of slaves is absolutely impossible. At Salaga about 15,000 slaves change hands in the course of a year, most of whom are imported from the north-west. Capt. François's report is illustrated by an excellent map. In the same official publication will be found a short report on a journey performed in July last by Dr. Zintgraff, who started from Balombi station in the Cameroons district, and crossed the Calabar river in about long. 10° E. into the Bayang country. He found himself there within a couple of days' march of a station frequented by Adamaua merchants, but was not permitted to proceed any further. Dr. Zintgraff's account of the gradual "filtering" of inland tribes towards the European trading posts on the coast is highly interesting. If Dr. Zintgraff's map can be trusted, the map published in the December number of the *Proceed-*

ings of the Royal Geographical Society must contain some serious errors.

Prof. Günther, in the *Mittheilungen* of the Vienna Geographical Society, deals with "rhythmical oscillations of the level of land-locked seas," with especial reference to the "sea-bears" of the Baltic, which are sometimes ascribed to earthquakes. Prof. Günther shows that this phenomenon is the same as the "seiches" of lakes, and is due to descending winds of cyclonic character. The same periodical publishes a paper on the religious notions of the Ilocanos, a tribe of the Philippines, by Don Isabelo de los Reyes y Florentino, a learned Malay; and a further instalment of Dr. Baumann's survey of the Congo river, which takes us from Stanley Pool to the vicinity of the Mobangi.

The Hon. Guy Dawney, before returning to Europe, proposes to make an excursion into the Masai country. He will, of course, start from Mombasa.

The recent Black Mountain expedition has resulted in a considerable increase of geographical information. Capt. Wahab reports as follows regarding the survey work accomplished by himself and one sub-surveyor while with the Hazara field force: "Up to the end of the Akazai country we have a complete survey, extending a good way west of the Indus, and a certain amount of reconnaissance work in the Chagarzai country up to about Judbai. North-east of the Black Mountain we have surveyed from Nandihar (the limit of the survey in the 1868 expedition) northward to the range beyond Allahi and westward to the hills overlooking the Indus. We have fixed the course of the river up to, say, fifteen miles north of Thakot, and I have sketched on the quarter-inch scale as much as possible of the country between the Indus and Surat valleys, and what I could see from the Chel mountain and the Ghorapher pass. I have made three stations and fixed a number of points in the lower ranges, between the snowy peaks fixed by the Great Trigonometrical Survey and the British frontier. The Allahi valley was nearly all sketched by Imam Sharif." There is a gap in the survey of the Indus valley from the bend west of Thakot down to Judbai, which cannot be plotted without going into the Chagarzai country, but this has been approximately laid down within a close margin of the truth. The total amount of detailed survey, exclusive of reconnaissance sketches, covers an area of 177 square miles.

Col. Mark Siever Bell, V.C., A.D.C., Royal Engineers, has arrived in England from India after a prolonged journey of exploration through Baluchistan and the least-known portions of Persian territory, the results of which it is to be hoped he will be permitted by the military authorities to make known to the public. The following extended reconnaissances have been carried out by Col. Bell since he joined the Intelligence Branch of the Indian Quartermaster-General's Department, of which till lately he has been the chief: in Northern China from February to July, 1882; in South-Western Persia from February to July, 1884; in Mesopotamia and Armenia from September, 1885, to May, 1886; in Western China and Kashgaria from March to September, 1887; in Baluchistan, Persia, and the Caucasus from July, 1888, to January, 1889. The explorations of Col. Bell have added greatly to geographical science, and the information acquired for the Indian military and political departments during these dangerous and adventurous journeys, which he has undertaken with such skill and tact, is especially valued by the Indian Government, which is now in possession of a mass of his military reports on the above countries, compiled from his careful personal observations, topographical, economical, statistical, and, of course, strategical.

The details of the ascent of Mount Elburz last August by Baron Ungern Sternberg have just been published in the Russian press. According to the measurements taken, the height

of the mountain is only 17,840 feet, and not over 18,000 feet, as has been generally computed. Baron Ungern Sternberg's only predecessors were Kilian, the guide of the expedition of General Emmanuel in 1829, and Mr. Freshfield in 1868.

#### SOCIETIES.

ROYAL.—Jan. 10.—The President in the chair.—The following paper was read: 'Appendix to the Bakerian Lecture,' by Prof. J. Norman Lockyer.

ASTRONOMICAL.—Jan. 11.—Mr. W. H. M. Christie, Astronomer Royal, in the chair.—Lord Boulton, Messrs. E. W. Brown, S. Fellows, J. J. L. Goodridge, J. S. Nimker, F. W. Nash, and W. Schooling were elected Fellows.—The Rev. S. J. Perry read a paper 'On the Surface of the Sun during the Year 1888.' On 241 days of the year observations were secured at Stonyhurst Observatory. The sun was found to be entirely free from spots on 102 days. The percentage of spotless days has been greatly on the increase, having been nine in 1886, twenty-nine in 1887, and forty-two in 1888. But the minimum period is probably drawing to a close, for a small group of spots was observed on the last day of the year in the high latitude of 36° south. Such groups are usually the forerunners of a new period of maximum disturbance.—Mr. Knobel read a paper by Mr. L. Roberts 'On Photographs of the Nebula in the Pleiades and in Andromeda.' Some remarkable photographs were exhibited at the last meeting, but the photographs accompanying the present paper greatly surpassed the former. The photograph of the nebula in the Pleiades was an enlargement of four diameters from a negative taken on the 8th of December with an exposure of four hours, and though the photograph does not show the existence of any large new area of nebulosity, the structure within the nebula is more clearly defined. A beautiful photograph of the nebula in Andromeda was also shown to the meeting. It was obtained with an exposure of four hours, and clearly shows that this nebula consists of a bright central mass surrounded by a spiral stream of nebulous matter with some minor branches. The spiral stream lies in a plane which is greatly inclined to the line of sight.—Mr. Ingall suggested that the nebulous appearances photographed might be due to ghosts produced by the reflection of light from stars within the instrument; and Mr. Waters suggested that they might be due to the reflection of the stellar light from the back of the photographic plate.—Mr. Common, Mr. Ranyard, and Mr. Lockyer agreed that such a theory was quite untenable, because the nebulous patches are not symmetrically disposed about the brighter stars, and because the photographs taken by Mr. L. Roberts with a 20-in. reflector agree perfectly with the photographs taken by the brothers Henry with a 13-in. refractor, although the ghost-producing conditions would be entirely different in the two instruments.—Mr. Taylor read a paper entitled 'Note of Observations of Nebular Spectra' made at Sir H. Thompson's observatory at Hurstide. Mr. Taylor has succeeded in observing nine lines in the spectrum of the Orion nebula where only five lines had been previously observed by Dr. Copeland. In the Andromeda nebula he had observed two very faint lines in the green, and measured their position in the spectrum; and he has observed one faint green line in the ring nebula of Lyra.—The following papers were taken as read: 'Étoiles Filantes de la Période du 7-11 Août, 1886, observées en Italie,' by Padre F. Denza; 'Spectroscopic Results for the Motions of Stars in the Line of Sight obtained in the Year 1888 at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, and of Phenomena of Jupiter's Satellites, made in the Year 1888,' Observations at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, of Comet *c*, 1888, with the Transit Circle; 'Ephemeris of the Satellites of Uranus, 1889,' by Mr. A. Marth; 'Observations of the Moon made at the Radcliffe Observatory, Oxford, during the Year 1888, and a Comparison of the Results with the Tabular Places from Hansen's Lunar Tables,' by Mr. E. J. Stone; and 'Ephemeris for Physical Observations of the Moon, 1889, April 1st to June 30th,' by Mr. A. Marth.

GEOLOGICAL.—Jan. 9.—Dr. H. Woodward, V.P., in the chair.—Rev. E. M. Cole, Mr. C. G. Thompson, and Mr. C. Wilson-Moore were elected Fellows.—The following communications were read: 'On the Growth of Crystals in Igneous Rocks after their Consolidation,' and 'The Tertiary Volcanoes of the Western Isles of Scotland,' by Prof. J. W. Judd.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—Jan. 10.—Mr. A. W. Franks, V.P., in the chair.—This being an evening appointed for the election of Fellows, no papers were read.—Mr. A. Sparrow exhibited a silver com-

munion cup and cover, probably of local make, circa 1650, from Preen, Salop; a mother-of-pearl tray of Turkish workmanship; and a bloodstone, long in the possession of his family, supposed to have the power of arresting bleeding.—Mr. Thorpe exhibited a bronze celt of unusual form, with oblique cutting edge, from Ipplepen, Devon.—The following gentlemen were elected Fellows: Sir W. Crossman, Rev. J. Morris, Rev. J. R. Boyle, Messrs. R. G. Glover, W. A. Lindsay, W. M. Conway, A. Wyon, M. H. C. Palmer, W. C. Lefroy, J. C. Priestley, J. S. Lucas, and W. Wallis.

STATISTICAL.—Jan. 15.—Mr. F. B. Garnett, V.P., in the chair.—The paper read was 'On the Amount and Incidence of Imperial Taxation in Different Countries,' by Mr. J. S. Jeans.

MATHEMATICAL.—Jan. 10.—Mr. J. J. Walker, President, in the chair.—Messrs. G. H. Bryan and W. W. Taylor were elected Members, and Miss M. T. Meyer was admitted into the Society.—Mr. Basset made a few remarks on the steady motion and stability of dynamical systems.—Dr. Glaisher gave several forms of expression of Bernoulli's numbers derived from the consideration of lemniscate functions.—The President (Sir J. Cockle in the chair) read a paper on 'Results of Ternary Quadratic Operators on Products of Forms of any Orders.' Mr. Jenkins communicated a note by Mr. R. W. Christie on a theorem in combinations.

NEW SHAKSPEARE.—Jan. 11.—Dr. F. J. Furnivall in the chair.—Mr. R. G. Moulton read a paper 'On the Distinction between Classical and Shaksperian Plot, illustrated by the Recasting of the Plot of "Macbeth" in Classic Form.' This would necessitate the introduction of a lyric element, a chorus. Such a chorus would naturally be found in the clansmen of Macbeth; lyric matter abounded in the play, but it would have to be collected, drained out as it were, from the body of the play. The "unities" necessitated the dropping out of the part of Banquo, the appearance of Macduff only as an adversary to the sympathies of the chorus, and the confining of the scene, say, to the courtyard of Dunsinane Castle, and the time to the day of Macbeth's death. There was a prologue ready made in Hecate's speech (III. v.). For *parade* we should have the chorus coming to inquire after the queen's illness (V. i.), leading up to Ode I, thoroughly Greek in subject, a passion-driven woman, a man afflicted with frenzy sent from heaven. In Episode I, the doctor and attendant would discuss with the chorus the queen's condition; the sleep-walking scene following, and the queen and chorus, in stage lyrics, strophe and antistrophe, dealing with the three ideas which dominate her delirious utterances: the idea of blood, of her husband and his cowardice, and of Lady Macduff's murder, "The Thane of Fife had a wife"; the scene ending with *rhesis* from the doctor on the subject, "Can I minister to a mind diseased?" Ode III, on the wonders of clairvoyance, would bring in at last the whole story, which could not be acted, not coming within the crisis. In Episode III, we should have a forensic contest—a feature in particular favour with Athenians—between Macbeth and (for Macduff) a herald, material for arguments being found in two scenes in the play. Ode IV, would indicate the shadow of turning in the action, "Evil hath its judgment in this world." In Episode IV, a messenger's speech would give opportunity for epic poetry; while Ode V, dealt with a favourite Greek theme, "How the oracles have misled." As no duel could be fought on the stage, the climax would have to be arranged for in Episode V, by the story of Macduff's birth and consequent consternation of the chorus, who proceed, in Ode VI, to tell how the oracles have paltered with them. Exodus: the corpse of Macbeth is brought in, and Macduff enters in triumph and consoles the chorus; he has warned only against the tyrant. The chorus conclude with a strain of pity for their late chief, but the will of Heaven has triumphed and delivered their country from wrong.

ARISTOTELIAN.—Jan. 14.—Mr. S. H. Hodgson, President, in the chair.—Mr. M. H. Dzielicki read a paper 'On the Starting-point and First Conclusions of Scholastic Philosophy.'

SHORTHAND.—Jan. 2.—Mr. J. G. Petrie, President, in the chair.—The following new members were elected: Fellows, Messrs. A. L. Fieldson, G. L. Banerman, and A. J. G. Anson; Associate, Mr. A. E. Hankins.—M. A. Lelioux, Paris, was appointed Hon. Secretary for France.—Mr. A. Jones read a paper on his new system, 'Shorthand without Complications.' His system, he explained, supplied the deficiencies of Taylor's alphabet. He had succeeded in doing this by combining, for the first time, thick and thin signs, for the phonetic pairs of letters, with looped characters. He had thus devised what he claimed to be the most copious and expressive



consonant alphabet ever published, possessing unequalled powers of joining, and preserving the distinctive features of Taylor's system, viz., one character for one letter, and the exclusion of the diagonal quadrate signs used by Pitman, who in that respect followed Byrom and Lewis, and not Taylor, as many persons supposed.

HUGUENOT.—Jan. 9.—Mr. A. G. Browning, V.P., in the chair.—The following were elected Fellows: Rev. E. R. Bernard, Rev. A. van Scheltema, Messrs. A. L. Cohen, T. Dorman, and D. Halpin.—A paper was read by the Rev. Canon Floyd 'On the Huguenot Settlement at Portarlington,' tracing the early history of that town, and the subsequent influence of the French settlers upon it and the neighbouring parts of Ireland.

#### MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

- MON. Royal Academy, 4.—'Demonstrations,' Mr. J. Marshall; 8.—'Painting,' Mr. J. E. Hodgson.
- TUES. London Institution, 5.—'Astronomical Photography,' Mr. A. A. Common.
- WED. Victoria Institute, 8.—'Investigations on the Science of Language and of Ethnography,' Prof. Leitner.
- THURS. Society of Arts, 8.—'Egyptian Tapestry and Textiles,' Lecture I., Mr. A. S. Cole (Cantor Lecture).
- FRIDAY. Royal Institution, 3.—'Before and After Darwin,' Prof. G. J. Romanes.
- SAT. Civil Engineers, 8.—Further Discussion of 'The Compound Principle as applied to Locomotives.'
- SUNDAY. Society of Arts, 8.—'Some Recent Movements in Relation to the Applied Arts,' Sir J. D. Linton.
- ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE, 8.—Annual Meeting.
- UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION, 3.—'The Recent Changes in the Drill of the German Army,' Capt. W. H. Sawyer.
- ROYAL ACADEMY, 4.—'Demonstrations,' Mr. J. Marshall.
- LITERATURE, 8.—'Aristotle and the Romances of Chivalry in Italy in the Fourteenth Century,' Mr. C. H. E. Carmichael.
- GEOLOGICAL, 8.—'Prevailing Misconceptions regarding the Evidence which we ought to seek of former Glacial Periods,' Dr. J. Croll; 'Remains of Eocene and Miocene Chelonians, and on a Tooth of Ornithomys,' Mr. R. Lydekker; 'Dentition of *Lepidodus maximus*, Wagh., as indicated by Specimens from the Kimmeridge Clay of Shooter Hill, near Oxford,' Messrs. R. Etheridge and H. Willett.
- SOCIETY OF ARTS, 8.—'Electric Ties for Central Stations,' Prof. G. Forbes.
- CYMRORODION.—'Some Minor Welsh Poets of the Georgian Era,' Mr. R. H. Williams.
- THURS. Royal Institution, 3.—'The Metamorphoses of Minerals,' Prof. J. W. Judd.
- ROYAL 43.
- LONDON INSTITUTION, 8.—'The Times of the Twelve Cæsars,' Rev. Canon Benham.
- ROYAL ACADEMY, 8.—'Painting,' Mr. J. E. Hodgson.
- ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS, 8.—'Insulation Resistance of Electric Light Installations,' Prof. A. Jamieson.
- ANTIQUARIES, 8.—'Sculptured Cross at Kelloe,' Rev. J. T. Fowler; 'Miniature Painting of the Blessed Virgin teaching the Infant Christ to Walk,' Miss M. Stokes; 'Sculptured Doorways of the Lady Chapel of Glastonbury Abbey,' Mr. W. H. St. John Hope; 'Astrolabe of English Manufacture,' Chancellor Ferguson.
- FRI. Royal Academy, 4.—'Demonstrations,' Mr. J. Marshall.
- CIVIL ENGINEERS, 7½.—'Water Softening and Filtering Apparatus for Locomotive Purposes at the Taff Vale Railway Company's Farnhill Dock Station, near Cardiff,' Mr. W. W. F. Pullen ('Students' Meeting').
- SOCIETY OF ARTS, 8.—'The Asiatic Colonization of East Africa,' Mr. H. H. Johnston.
- ROYAL INSTITUTION.—'Meteorites and the History of Stellar Systems,' Prof. G. H. Darwin.
- SAT. Royal Institution, 3.—'The Great Composers and their Works,' Prof. E. Paer.
- PHYSICAL, 8.—'Notes on Polarized Light,' &c., Prof. S. P. Thompson; 'Divergence of Electromotive Forces from Thermochemical Data,' Prof. E. F. Herroun.
- BOTANIC, 8½.—Election of Fellows.

#### Science Gossip.

THE forty-second annual general meeting of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers will be held on the evenings of Wednesday, January 30th, Thursday, January 31st, and Friday, February 1st, at 25, Great George Street, Westminster. The annual report of the council will be presented, and the election of the president, vice-presidents, and members of council, and the ordinary election of new members, associates, and graduates, will take place on Wednesday. The president, Mr. Carbutt, having been in office for two years, will retire, and will induct into the chair the president elect, Mr. C. Cochrane. The appointment of a professional accountant to audit the accounts of the present year will be made. The following papers will be read and discussed, as far as time permits: 'Supplementary Paper on the Use of Petroleum Refuse as Fuel in Locomotive Engines,' by Mr. Thomas Urquhart; 'On Compound Locomotives,' by Mr. R. H. Lapage; and 'On the Latest Development of Roller Flour Milling,' by Mr. H. Simon.

ANOTHER small planet, No. 282, was discovered by Dr. J. Palisa at Vienna on the 4th inst., raising the number of those found by him to sixty-nine.

#### FINE ARTS

ROYAL SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—THE WINTER EXHIBITION OF STUDIES IS NOW OPEN.—5, Pall Mall East, from 10 till 5.—Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d.

ALFRED D. FRIPPE, R.W.S., Secretary.

ROYAL HOUSE OF STUART.—EXHIBITION OF PORTRAITS, MINIATURES, AND PERSONAL RELICS connected with the HOUSE OF STUART. Under the Patronage of Her Majesty the Queen. OPEN DAILY from 10 A.M. to 7 P.M.—Admission, 1s.; Season Tickets, 5s. New Gallery, Regent Street.

'THE VALE OF TEARS.'—DORR'S LAST GREAT PICTURE, completed a few days before he died, NOW ON VIEW at the Lord Gallery, 32, New Bond Street, with 'Christ leaving the Pretorium,' 'Christ's Entry into Jerusalem,' 'The Dream of Pilate's Wife,' and his other great Pictures. From 10 to 6 Daily.—Admission, 1s.

The Abbey of St. Andrew, Hexham. By Charles Clement Hodges. (Privately printed.)

THE noble church of Hexham, a fabric of a singularly diversified character, and abounding in exceptionally interesting historic associations, has hitherto escaped special treatment at the hands of either draughtsman or ecclesiologist. Those who were interested in its history, unless they had access to the two privately printed volumes of the Surtees Society that deal with Hexham, had to search for articles in the *Ecclesiologist*, *Gentleman's Magazine*, or various archaeological journals, or to be content with a handbook of Mr. A. B. Wright, published in 1823; whilst photographs, that never can reproduce details satisfactorily, were the only representations of the fabric and its fittings. But this state of things has now been entirely altered. Mr. Hodges is already favourably known as an architect of antiquarian tastes by his 'Illustrations of the Priory of St. Mary, Blyth,' and by his 'Mediæval Sepulchral Slabs of the County of Durham,' but this monograph is a great advance upon anything he has hitherto undertaken. After testing it in various places, we are able to say that the summary of the history of Hexham as well as the description of the church and the conventual buildings are written with clearness, originality, and accuracy, the notes bearing witness to the author's painstaking research.

The story is pleasantly told of the founding of the monastery of Hexham by St. Wilfrid in 674, four years before the founding of the sister house at Ripon; of the establishment of the bishopric in 681, which lasted till 821, when Tydfrieth, the last prelate, being driven away by the Danes, died during a journey to Rome; of the subsequent time when provosts and hereditary priests ruled over the town and church; of the rebuilding of the ruined church in 1112, and the founding of a priory of Austin Canons; of the suppression of the monastery, and of the hanging of the last prior at Tyburn for taking part in the Pilgrimage of Grace; and of the remarkable vicissitudes of fortune that have overtaken the holders of the monastic property since the Dissolution, whether those to whom it was originally granted or who obtained it by subsequent purchase. The best chapter is the one that deals with the church erected here by St. Wilfrid, which, from the ingenuity of its construction and the surpassing beauty of its equipments, is said by the old chroniclers to have been the fairest ecclesiastical edifice on this side of the Alps. For the first time the wonderful crypt of Hexham, with its barrel vaults, lamp niches, and funnel-shaped apertures, which can only be compared with its counterpart at Ripon, and which is all that remains to us of the work of St. Wilfrid, is described and illustrated with careful perspicuity.

Notwithstanding the interest pertaining

to this early work in stone of our Christian forefathers of the seventh century, there is a still more ancient interest attaching to this remarkable underground church, or rather to the stones and slabs of which it is composed:—

"The crypt of St. Wilfrid's church is in a great part, if not entirely, formed of stones which were worked by Roman hands. Many of these have formed the ornamental details of large and important buildings. The walls of this crypt are faced with large squared blocks, many of which are tooled in the manner known as 'broaching,' which is peculiar to the Roman work in the north of England. The covering of the passages is effected by using large slabs which have been torn from the faces of buildings. With one exception, these slabs are placed with the finished or inscribed side uppermost; hence whatever sculptures or inscriptions they may bear are lost to us, but the holes for receiving the iron cramps, by means of which they were held in position, are strikingly visible on most of them."

The exception is notable, and affords an inscription of peculiar historical interest. It is of the time of the Emperor Severus, and has contained the name of Publius Septimius Geta, which has been erased as Caracalla ordered, but not so completely but that the letters can be deciphered without much trouble. Recently (October, 1881) another noteworthy discovery was made by Mr. Hodges, when exploring beneath the floor at the south end of the south transept. A great slab was found, 9 ft. by 3½ ft., weighing about two tons. On being reversed it was found to be elaborately carved, and represents a cavalry officer riding roughshod over a prostrate foe. The horseman wears a coat of mail, has a shield in his left hand, and in his right hand firmly grasps a standard. The inscription shows that the stone has been a tombstone erected to a deceased soldier, and may be thus rendered: "To the Gods the Shades. Flavinus, a horse soldier of the cavalry regiment of Petriana, standard-bearer to the troop of Candidus, twenty-five years of age, having served seven years in the army, is here laid." Of this stone—as, indeed, is the case with all the Roman and Saxon sculptured stones discovered about the fabric of the church—an accurate drawing is given. Hexham abounds in stones of Roman origin, and Mr. Hodges is no doubt right in contending that they were brought from Corstopitum, which was situate three and a half miles from Hexham and immediately to the west of the modern town of Corbridge. Corstopitum was the largest and most important of all the Roman stations in Northumbria, and, owing to its favoured situation in a sheltered valley close to the Tyne, seems to have been chosen as a residence by wealthy Roman colonists.

The remains of the old fittings of the mediæval church of Hexham are varied and exceptional. The descriptions and careful lithographs (from full-size drawings) of the woodwork will delight ecclesiologists, and should prove invaluable to architects. The richly carved and painted rood-screen, the screen of the Ogle shrine (1410), the chantry of Prior Leschman (1499) with a wooden screen upon a stone basement, the quaint painted pulpit, and the unique "Frithstool," are all portrayed with fulness and vigour. Of the furniture of St. Wilfrid's

church the only part that has survived to our times is the stone chair termed the "Frith-stool." It is probable that this was the *cathedra*, or bishop's seat, of the Saxon church, introduced by St. Wilfrid at the time when he himself filled the see of Hexham. It was afterwards used as a seat of sanctuary in the mediæval days when the church had ceased to be an episcopal seat. There is a curious classical feeling about the design of this chair, carved from a single block of stone, and probably Prof. G. F. Browne is right in his recent surmise that it was modelled after a similar chair that St. Wilfrid had seen during his sojourn at Rome. This ancient relic, one of the most curious remnants of early ecclesiastic art that we possess in England, has been so perpetually shifted about during the present century that the only wonder is that it is still extant. At the beginning of the century it was in front of the first column from the east on the north side of the choir, its position in mediæval days. When the choir was repewed in 1830, the Frith-stool was removed into the north aisle behind Prior Leshman's chantry. In 1858-9, when all the old arrangements of the choir were ruthlessly swept away, it was moved to the south transept. On this occasion the moulding under the seat was destroyed, and the seat itself broken in two. In 1872 the stool was removed to its ancient position in the choir; but in 1885 it was moved yet again, and placed on the south side of the altar with its back against the east wall, a position for which it is altogether unsuited. We agree with Mr. Hodges in desiring yet one more translation, namely, to its old and proper place, and then we should like to see it scheduled under the Ancient Monuments Act.

It is impossible to write with patience of the outrageous and shameless destruction that went on in the church of Hexham in 1858, under the name of "restoration." Mr. Hodges is not one whit too strong in writing of this "raid" as "a permanent disgrace to Hexham." Fortunately Mr. Hodges is able to give drawings and plans of the church in general, and of some of its fittings, before this destruction swept over the abbey. This splendid, well-bound, and excellently printed volume is of imperial folio size (22 in. by 15 in.), so that there is abundant space for the plates. There are no fewer than sixty-four full-page plates, in addition to tailpieces, which completely illustrate the church, its furniture and tombs, and all the remaining portions of the conventual buildings. The mouldings have been taken full size with the cymagraph, and reduced to scale on the drawings. We have, then, in this fine work, well worthy of the high repute of English ecclesiastical architects, a complete history and architectural analysis of the abbey of Hexham. We had noted down a few slips of style, and a few errors of minor moment, such as the wrong estimate of the *conversi* of an Austin house as the mere "servants of the convent"; but it is not worth while to pursue these very sparsely-scattered proofs of inevitable human infirmity when the reviewer has the exceptional delight of reading, studying, and enjoying a nearly perfect book.

*Pen and Ink Notes at the Glasgow Exhibition*, by T. R. Davidson (Virtue & Co.), seems to us to be neither a useful record of the lately closed exhibition nor a guide to its more important contents. It is too slight and sketchy for the one purpose, and too flimsy—to say nothing of numerous omissions—for the other. The author is not well informed who says that machinery lacks "picturesqueness," and is not "attractive to artists." The statements are untrue, and if they were true it would be the artists' fault. He was severe upon Scottish women when he said that "their imagination and their taste must be cultivated." We dare say nothing of Scottish taste, but of the imagination of Scottish women there is superabundant evidence in song and legend. What nonsense it is to talk of cultivating the imagination! Are we to have Board schools for Scottish poets? The smaller cuts, especially the figures and portraits, are tolerably good; the large plates but indifferent.

#### NEW PRINTS.

MESSRS. SHEPHERD BROTHERS are the publishers of a large etching, of which we have received an artist's proof on Japanese paper, printed in a brilliant and telling manner in brown, by Mr. W. Hole from 'A Mill on the Yare,' by John Crome. The picture was evidently designed on the model of Rembrandt's 'Mill' which is now at Bowood, although the composition is not the same. The etching strongly reminds us—we say so without depreciating a very valuable process—of a photogravure worked upon in the manner of etching and with not a little mezzotint. At any rate, although a little dull and slightly opaque in some of the shadows, it is an effective example of what a clever artist can produce without excessive pains, in order to give the character of the glowing sunset of a stormy day, with deep shadows on masses of buildings facing us, and wealth of reflections of buildings on very calm water near the front. Successful as, within certain limits, the etching is, technique of this sort is liable to great abuse.

Messrs. Buck & Reid send us an artist's proof of a print called 'Little Nell,' mezzotinted by Mr. E. Slocombe after a picture by Miss F. Graham, intended to represent Dickens's heroine seated at a window of her grandfather's house, watching the people pass in the twilight along the street without. The girl looks downward with a pensive and ingenious air and expression, which are pathetic, and clasps one knee between her hands. The face does not suggest Little Nell to us, but as it is pretty and tender, well drawn and modelled, we may praise it. The etching, which has been executed with a rather heavy hand, is nevertheless an accomplished piece of work.—Herr Bruck-Lagos painted, Mr. Lowenstam etched, and Mr. Lefèvre published an etching of which we have a proof with the *remarque* (a palette and scroll) entitled 'A Quartette, a Rehearsal,' showing Herren Joachim, Ries, and Straus, and Signor Piatti in a room with their instruments in hand and music sheets before them. The composition of the group is not happy, but the light and shade, the verisimilitude of the faces and figures, and the faithful treatment of these figures and the furniture, their local tones and colours, leave nothing to be desired. Mr. Lowenstam has done his part with extreme care and judgment; so much, indeed, of these qualities is shown in the print that we should like to know how much of them is due to the engraver, how much to the painter.—Messrs. Frost & Reed (Bristol and Clifton) have published, Mr. F. Paton has etched, and Mr. J. Hardy painted 'Rabbiting,' a long limbed lad seated on a bank in charge of two dogs and a pile of dead rabbits. The artist's proof before us testifies sufficiently to the spirit of the design and to the very competent draughtsmanship of the painter and etcher. The latter possesses much skill, his plate being rich in tone and colour and full

of light. His handling is excellent and would suit work of any character, especially fine rustic subjects embodying the qualities we have mentioned. The faces both of the boy and the dogs are first rate. From the same publishers we have received an artist's proof of a plate by Mr. A. C. Alais after a picture called 'A Plan of Campaign' (by Mr. W. H. Trood), a ragged jackdaw preaching from the edge of an empty cask to a group of hungry dogs assembled on the ground. So far as it goes, which is quite as far as the picture needed, the engraver's interpretation is more than respectable, the three dogs in front being excellent. Three capital mezzotints by Mr. J. Finnie reach us from the same quarter. The designs are Mr. Finnie's. They depict striking effects of lowering twilight and storms impending over romantic landscapes, and form a series called 'The Brook,' and illustrate three lines of the Laureate's famous poem with sympathy and spirit. We like best the hill-side, stream, and meadow named "I murmur under moon and stars," which is full of romantic dignity; but "And out again I curve and flow," and "I come from haunts of coot and hern," a wild and stony moorland just after sunset, are both most acceptable.

#### THE ROYAL ACADEMY.—WINTER EXHIBITION. (Second Notice.)

CONTINUING our notes on the Rembrandts, which, with the English oil pictures and Turner's fine drawings from Farnley Hall, constitute the chief charm of this exhibition, we come in front of some of the finest productions of the master. In Gallery II. are four examples, of unusually small dimensions for their class, which nevertheless deserve attention for the artist's sake as well as for their own. The first comes from the collection of Sir R. Wallace, which, both here and elsewhere, has so often contributed to the public delight that its treasures are, in a sense, the public's. *Portrait of a Young Man* (No. 116) is, a rare thing with Rembrandt, painted on copper; it is remarkable for fine draughtsmanship and finish, and possesses that solidity which is due to the happy combination of both those qualities. The light in the shadows imparts all Rembrandt's charm to this spirited head, of which the impasto, though very full, is combined with an exceptionally smooth surface. The *Portrait of an Old Man* (117), lent by Mr. T. H. Ward, represents the astute face of an Amsterdam Jew in deep shadow and strong clear light; the figure wears a costume which suggests the use of those artistic "properties," odds and ends of suits, mentioned in that catalogue of the painter's sale which, to students of our time, is almost as instructive as it is melancholy. The astonishing vigour of the brush which thus dealt with light, various textures, and strong deep shadows is manifest in this capital specimen of powers which were fully, but not more finely exercised in the large *Portrait of the Painter* (157), lent by Lord Ilchester, which is dated 1658, and to which we referred last week as marking the most troubled period of the artist's life. As a matter of taste we prefer the smaller picture to the larger and more famous one, which was at the British Institution in 1815.

The sketch of a *Landscape* (118) is the sort of picture Rembrandt taught P. de Koninck to produce, and it shows that in looking at the view he maintained the pictorial principles he employed on other occasions. A flat country lies under one vast shadow, through which a pale but brilliant gleam is, so to say, cleaving its way towards the far-off horizon, which is almost lost in gloom. The treatment of the shadow is of the grandest kind. The *Good Samaritan* (119) is Smith's 119, and the fellow, as to subject, of the noble example in the Louvre. A masterpiece in every respect, it is notable for the clearness of the deep shadow which covers all the building except the door at which the travellers have halted. It would be difficult to surpass the wealth of tone



and colour in this little wonder of a picture, where most exhaustive finish contends for pre-eminence with subtle harmonies of tone and light and shade. Its record is given by Smith from the old sale catalogues with unusual completeness. Originally in the Choseuil Gallery, it was engraved there by C. Eyraud. From the Julienne Collection it was sold in 1767 for 72*l.*; the Prince de Conti sold it in 1777 for 46*l.*; at the dispersal of the De Calonne Gallery in London, 1795, it realized 70*l.*; Mr. E. Coxé parted with it for 140 guineas in 1813; the Earl of Yarmouth exhibited it at the British Institution in 1818 (not 1819, as Smith said); from him the late Marquis of Hertford bought it at a greatly advanced price.

The *Unmerciful Servant* (158), Smith's 114, was formerly at Stowe (Waagen called it 'The Unjust Steward'), whence it was sold for 2,300*l.*, and has always been ranked high; it dates between 1645 and 1650. The shadows appear to have darkened and become somewhat opaque, while the types chosen for the faces seem to be much less select than was common in Rembrandt's practice at this period (to which belong 'The Adoration of the Shepherds,' now at the National Gallery, the fine piece of the same subject at Munich, 'Ephraim Bonus,' the Grosvenor House 'Claes Berchem,' 'Berchem's Wife,' and, above all, 'The Good Samaritan' of the Louvre). The scheme of colour here is simple almost to austerity, and the light and shade is as massive and rich in variety of tone as in an etching by Rembrandt of the first quality. The sordid looks and half-reluctant repentance of the culprit are rendered in a style seldom surpassed even by the master. A highly dramatic point has been made in the face of one of the guards, who, observant as a dog might be of his master, gazes at his chief, the judge who is half rising on our left, and, with singular dignity and spirit, uttering the words which convey the moral of the parable. The parables of Christ forcibly attracted Rembrandt, and the vigour of his conception of them is seen in this picture as well as in 'The Good Samaritan.' The *Portrait of the Painter* (159), dated 1640, shows the almost polished surface of the work he produced at that period, while increased and very solid impasto is manifest in the handling of the eyes and nose. There is still more impasto and a richer glow in the Queen's *Portrait of a Lady* (160), which hangs next to it and is dated 1641.

Earlier Rembrandts exhibit, with a few exceptions, finer surfaces and more searching finish the further we go back. This is shown in Sir R. Wallace's *Burgomaster Palekan and his Son Caspar* (156) and the companion, *Susanna Palekan and her Daughter* (165), both of which were painted c. 1632-3, the period of 'The Anatomy Lesson.' The former answers the description of Smith's No. 341, while the companion picture, No. 165 before us, is evidently the famous cataloguer's No. 552. He (1836) wrote of them as being both in the collection of Heer Valckenier van de Poll, of Amsterdam, where they had hung since they were painted, nearly two hundred years before. In 1842 Nieuwenhuys bought them for 35,046 florins. In Smith's time only 20,000 florins were asked for them. Nieuwenhuys disposed of them to William II., King of Holland, at whose sale in 1850 they were lots 84 and 85, and sold to the late Lord Hertford for 1,200 guineas, or 30,200 florins. Each has a design of its own, so to say; the father is giving a bag of money to his young son (who became Echevin of Amsterdam, and married Clara Wouterse Valckenier), while the mother is giving a piece of money to her little daughter who stands at her side. It is noteworthy that in these pictures and others of the same period the artist's name is spelt "Rembrant," without a *d*, and this is the case, too, with Nos. 157, 159, 160, and 163. The expressions, except that of the rather dull boy, are full of character and as spontaneous as they can

be, while the attitudes of the figures are, again excepting the boy's, simply perfect. Rembrandt finished each picture with the extremest care, and thus prepared himself for that mastery of technical details which astonishes us nowadays. Even the bold and seemingly hasty handling of Lord Ilchester's 'Portrait of the Painter,' produced in 1658, to which we referred last week, cannot be said to be less than firm and searching, although a sort of pictorial shorthand pervades it. At the time the Palekans were painted the master used so much black in his shadows that these pictures might almost pass for Maeses if the more copious impasto and fresher handling did not prove them to belong to the greater master. If the surfaces of these portraits had been as well studied as that of No. 155, Sir R. Wallace's 'Young Man,' we might like them still better. If we knew more about Rembrandt and his pupils than research has yet revealed to us, it might appear that each pupil took with him, so to say, the style prevailing with the master at the time of his departure. Thus Maes's point of contact with his master would seem to be the style of the Palekan portraits, Bol's the Queen's *Burgomaster Pancras and his Wife* (163), which has the very peculiar qualities Bol excelled in; while we see in the Queen's *Portrait of a Lady* (160) the firm touch, clearness, smooth surface, exquisite finish, and, most distinctly, the golden hues of the light carnations, as well as the clean brownness of Dou. If Hals could be called a follower of Rembrandt, we should say that the wonderful mastery, solid impasto, full pigments, and sharply contrasting lights, shadows, and local tints of the *Painter's Mother* (164), which is dated 1632, and is doubtless the earliest Rembrandt here, had served as a lesson for the admirable Haarlemers, so closely do those qualities in the picture before us approach those we associate with Hals's mosaic-like touch and most characteristic technique. It would not be difficult to mistake No. 164 for a Hals. Hals, however, was born twenty-one years before Rembrandt, who in this picture seems to have adopted with great success his predecessor's method, intending, probably, to measure himself with the Haarlemers, much as Turner did with Claude. This peculiar manner, although occasional with the greater master, is not his own. It is not that which prevails in 'The Anatomy Lesson,' which is dated 1632.

There are points about the renowned *Ship-builder and his Wife* (167), dated one year after the 'Painter's Mother' (the master was only twenty-seven years old then), which remind us of Hals, while in its firm, broad touch, realism as intense as it is simple, and thorough modelling, it approaches the perfection of Rembrandt's art. Smith numbered it 161, and says that at the Geldermeester sale in 1800 it realized 726*l.* Sold with the collection of Smeth van Alphen ten years later, 1,485*l.*, was the price given by M. Lafontaine, who in 1811 sent it to Christie's and caused it to be "run up" to 5,000 guineas, in order, it seems, that it might not go out of the hands of the Regent, who had secured it before the sale came on. Smith evidently thought 5,000 guineas a monstrous price; yet nowadays the picture would realize a great deal more. We are fortunate in possessing of this work that somewhat rare thing in Rembrandts, a fine mezzotint by J. Hodges, which gives, as well as a transcript can, the intense expression of the man's eyes as, recalled to the outer world from abstruse calculations about the ship he is designing, he looks up from his table on being disturbed by his bustling wife, who has dashed into the room to give him a note, and thinks more of her cook and housemaid than of the Indian whose lines her husband has to study. The thoughtful look caused by his calculations lingers in his eyes, and just a touch of annoyance contracts his brows and his lips; but these signs are not enough to make the comedy painful. The hands of the pair are as true to their characters and,

so to say, as rich in spirit as their faces and attitudes. It is pleasant to find how little, excepting the darkening of the varnish which has been freely applied to them, these pictures have changed in two centuries and a half. In this respect the pair of Palekan portraits seem to have suffered most. A slight loss of the carnations, increased obscurity in the shadows of the flesh, and some dullness of the shadows render them less agreeable to look at. The superficial varnish on both canvases has "chilled," and it would improve them if, without in the least disturbing their condition, these obscuring films were removed. Besides, the lean and almost Jewish features of the great merchant and his wife render their likenesses, true as they are, disagreeable. His eyes are somewhat watery, his lips over-red, and her skin has become sallow, and contrasts rather harshly with the dark chestnut hair which was originally designed with tact to serve as a frame. Yet wonderful insight is shown in the realization of character in both these examples, the faces of which seem to belong to a world quite different from that of the two old women, the so-called Rembrandt's mother, No. 164, and her busy neighbour. We do not know why No. 164 is said to represent the mother of the painter, who died at Leyden in September, 1640. The face is not very like that in the Vienna picture, which is dated 1639. It is not identical with etchings which bear the name of Neeltgen Willems van Suydtbrouck, who, by the way, was the daughter of a baker of Leyden. "Rembrandt's father," so called, is to be seen in Val Green's excellent mezzotint. Mr. Humphry Ward's No. 117 used to be called 'Rembrandt's Father.' His grandfather's portrait was at the Academy last year.

The *Burgomaster Pancras and his Wife* (163) is another of her Majesty's generous loans from Buckingham Palace. Large as it is, and so full of colour and soft, rich light as to be a wonder in its way, it fetched only 280 guineas when sold with the collection of Mr. T. Hope in 1816. It reminds every one of what Bol aimed at and nearly succeeded in producing, many of his works approaching the level of this famous group. The lady, who is not even a Dutch beauty, wears a superb yellow silk robe, the effect of the light on which must have delighted Rembrandt while he painted it. She is seated on a couch before a table, and is matching her soft golden carnations with a large pearl, part of a parure which fills a casket upon the table, and which her husband seems to have just bestowed upon her. He, a kindly and yet stately figure, stands behind and smiles because his spouse is pleased. A large carcanet of pearls is in his hands, and, like the lady's exuberant form and her splendid attire, lit up by reflections from the mirror into which the lady looks with admiration at herself. Like the 'Tobias,' 'The Lady at the Window' (not that which is now here, but Smith's 298), and 'The Rabbi' at Berlin, the group before us belongs to the year 1645. The green of the man's dress seems darker than it probably was at first, but the picture, like most Rembrandts, has suffered little at Time's hands.

With two supremely fine examples of the influence of Rembrandt this notice must conclude. The *Portrait of William Van de Velde* (134), seated in his studio and preparing his palette, is by Michel van Musscher, who is better known in Holland than here. We know only this specimen of Van Musscher in England and two others which were at Manchester in 1857. There is a good small engraving by C. G. Lewis of this portrait, which is so sound, serious, and refined, so brilliant and yet so broad, as to rank high in the Dutch School. Its coloration and chiaroscuro are as masterly and simple as they are choice. The almost stately figure of the artist is clad in a loose black robe not unlike a cassock, and placed in the centre of the design. A row of books and sketches of shipping, for use in the seascape upon his easel, lie on

the ground near the front, and receive the fullest light in the apartment, where nearly all else is in darkness or covered by shadows surcharged with light that is reflected from without upon the walls, where, nevertheless, several pictures in their black frames form elements in a harmony of tone and tint which is of the very highest quality. Best of all the pictorial elements of this work is its noble style, which is marked by an almost classic repose. In this respect the fine and massively designed figure is conspicuous while it charms us by the spontaneity of its attitude. The transparency, breadth, and careful execution of this picture justify Waagen's admiration of it. Musscher was a pupil of A. Van Ostade, but he owed more to Rembrandt than to his master, and was most competent to follow either or both his models. This portrait, which Lord Northbrook lends, is worth going to the Academy to see.—Sir R. Wallace's E. De Witte, *The Interior of a Church* (123), is an instance of the application of Rembrandt's principles almost worthy of that master himself. It is remarkable for its pure tonality and the exquisite grading of light and shade displayed in the luminous shadows of the building, where it is hard to say whether the silvery half-tones of the clearstory, the gloom of the vault, the solidity of the great pier of the crossing (standing between the light and shade and partaking of both), or the choice breadth and truthfulness of the middle distance, so difficult to treat, is the most admirable element where all is fine.

## NOTES FROM ATHENS.

I HAVE before now informed you of the efforts of the head master of the Gymnasium at Nauplia, who was intent on the discovery of the Temple of Artemis Orthia on the hill of Lycone, near Argos. The Ministry of Public Instruction gave him leave to make excavations on the site, which proved the existence of the sanctuary. He reports that the peribolus of the temple has been almost entirely laid bare. The length of the north wall was 12.30 metres, and that of the eastern and western 9.80 metres each. The eastern and western were connected at the sixth metre by an inner wall, a portion of which remains. There is an empty space 7.30 metres long between the fragment of this interior wall and the western wall. The north-west was, however, surrounded by a wall of its own. This enclosed portion of the sanctuary has a mosaic floor, half formed of large pieces, the other half of small ones. Of the stones of the peribolus some were not worked at all, the rest finished. The worked stones are almost all of the same dimensions, 1.10 metres long, 0.35 broad, 0.35 thick. The unworked stones are of varying dimensions, from 0.70 to 1.60 metres long and from 0.40 to 0.60 broad. Within and without the peribolus, it is reported, have been found various roof-tiles, lions' heads, and other fragments of the building; also fragments of marble drapery, also of an arm and a leg belonging to a great statue, which the report considers remains of one of the statues which, according to Pausanias, adorned the temple, to wit those of Apollo, Artemis, and Leto. They were the works of Polycleitus. On the east side of the peribolus a well-preserved torso of the marble statue of a female has been found. It is 0.20 metre high. The head, hands, and feet are missing. The workmanship is admirable. The discovery of three muses of the Roman period shows that the sanctuary was visited and prosperous as late as the time of Geta and even of Constantius II., that is till the middle of the fourth century after Christ.

SPYR. P. LAMEROS.

## Sine-Sci Gossip.

ENCOURAGED by the great success of the Stuart Exhibition, the directors of the New Gallery have made arrangements for holding in the same place next winter an exhibition of relics of the house

of Tudor, of which there may be brought together considerable numbers, if the generosity of owners favours the plan. The gathering will, of course, include a large company of portraits, chief among which will be the works of Holbein and others of his time living in this country, such as the Hornebolts, Levina Teerlinck, Streter, and Zuccherro. These alone would make an exhibition. If the Holbeins and other works which bear his name are but in sufficient numbers for general comparisons, our knowledge of art under the Tudors will gain in comprehensiveness and most of all in certainty. The directors will be glad to hear (at 121, Regent Street) of examples the owners will kindly lend.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN & Co. have in preparation a work on 'Relics of the Royal House of Stuart,' consisting of a series of plates drawn in colour by Mr. William Gibb, the artist who made the drawings for Mr. Hipkins's book on 'Musical Instruments' which we reviewed three weeks ago. Mr. Gibb has obtained permission to make drawings of objects in the possession of the Queen and other owners of Stuart relics, and many of those now on view at the Stuart Exhibition will appear in the work. Descriptive letterpress will be added. The book may be expected to appear in the autumn.

A PROPOSAL has been made to publish reproductions by autotype process of the greatest possible number of drawings by Rembrandt scattered about in public and private collections. They will be permanent, and consist of the sketches, studies, and finished drawings of the great Dutch master, who may be called the father of modern art. MM. L. Bonnat, A. Bredius, E. Michel, E. J. Poynter, Roland, Schoenbrunner, Scholten, Woermann, Colvin, and Bode will lend their aid to the work, which will be published in parts, each containing about fifty reproductions, to appear biennially, and by subscription. Mr. Thibaudeau, Green Street; MM. Danlos & Delisle, Quai Malaquais, Paris; and Amsler & Ruthart, of Berlin, will take subscriptions.

MR. R. S. POOLE, Keeper of the Coins in the British Museum, was on Saturday last elected Yates Professor of Archaeology at University College, in the place of Sir C. T. Newton, resigned. Mr. Poole, we understand, proposes to invite acknowledged authorities in various branches of the vast science of archaeology, such as Dr. Tylor and Mr. Boyd Dawkins, to deliver courses of lectures at the college, and will himself defray the attendant expenses.

THE deaths of two distinguished French artists are announced. M. E. Lavielle, born in 1820, was a pupil of Corot, and began exhibiting landscapes at the Salon in 1844. He obtained a Third Class Medal in 1849, and medals in 1864 and 1870. In 1878 he obtained the Cross of the Legion of Honour. His night scenes became famous, and his 'Nuit à la Celle sous Moret sur Loing' is in the Luxembourg. Another noted work of his, 'La Crue de la Corbronne à Bretoncelles,' is in the museum at Rouen. M. E. Hérouin, born in 1819, was a pupil of Nanteuil and Delaroche. He also made his *début* at the Salon of 1844. He painted chiefly landscapes with figures, and was still more distinguished as an etcher. For painting he obtained a Second Class Medal in 1848, a Third Class one in 1855, and a *rappel* in 1857; for engraving, a medal in 1868, and a First Class Medal in 1872. He was made a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour in the latter year.

THE King of Italy has just signed a decree authorizing the institution of a national School of Archaeology, with Signor Fiorelli for its head. Bursas for students are founded for three years: the first to be spent at Rome, the second in Naples under the direction of the Inspector of Excavations at Pompeii, the third in Greece. In accordance with this scheme chairs of Latin, Greek, and Italian Epigraphy, of the History of

Art, and of Antiquities, are to be established at the Roman University.

IN the February number of the *Antiquary* Mr. Roach Smith recurs to the subject of the 'Walls of Chester,' placing his views in a final form as against the Jacobean theory.

THOSE who constructed a highly combustible group of buildings in the immediate proximity—touching it at several points—of the former home of the National Portrait Gallery at South Kensington little dreamed that from the authorities of Paris charged with the electric illumination of the Place du Carrousel they would be called upon to accept that tribute of imitation which is said to be the sincerest form of flattery. It appears from a recent protest in *Le Temps* that when the temporary offices of the Bureaux des Postes were removed from the site of the Palais des Tuileries a steam-engine, the function of which is to supply the lofty lamps which illuminate the Place in a very unpleasant manner, was removed to a cellar beneath the Salle des États in the Louvre itself (!), in close neighbourhood to all sorts of inflammable stores, offices of the Préfecture de la Seine, stables and magazines of forage, &c. Most Englishmen would claim for their country the monopoly of arrangements of this nature. For once Britons who blame their own land and are ashamed of everything British must be at fault. Let us hope the Louvre will not be burnt or blown up.

THEY are exhibiting in vitrines placed in the approach to the Salle Louis Lecaze of the Louvre from the Salles des Dessins about one hundred and fifty statuettes in marble and stone found during excavations at Carthage. In a short time these and other similar objects will be shown in a hall appropriated to them at the Louvre.

SOME Punic tombs of very early date have been discovered near ancient Carthage by the Abbé Delattre, during excavations made for the purpose. One of these tombs is of great interest as in it were found skeletons stretched out funereal couches, with arms, jewels, vases, &c.

THE Forum is about to be "ruined" by a road-bridge which is to cross its centre in order to continue the Via Cavour towards the river—a most unnecessary piece of vandalism, inasmuch as the traffic is not sufficient to throw a heavy burden upon the present causeway at the end of the Forum.

THE new bridge at Rome, which crosses the Tiber obliquely to the island, is now nearly finished, and entirely spoils the Temple of Vesta and the Temple of Fortuna Virilis. It is a hideous structure of iron.

NEAR the Olympian Exhibition at Athens has been discovered a very fine mosaic pavement about three metres long. Near the reservoir, while planting some trees, an ancient building has been found, with a marble *hydria*, representing in relief a man standing, with two women, one seated, the other erect, with her head resting on her hand. On the Acropolis has been found the statue of a youth with chlamys seated, of the fourth century B.C., probably a Hermes.

THERE exists at Rouen an association of antiquaries, artists, and lovers of history analogous to our Society for Protecting Ancient Buildings. This body has reported that under and near the Trésor and the Bibliothèque du Chapitre of the cathedral of their city there exists an extensive storehouse for forage, which the reporters declare to be dangerous to the famous church and its accessories.

## MUSIC

## THE WEEK.

ST. JAMES'S HALL.—London Symphony Concerts. ROYAL CHORAL SOCIETY.—Berlioz's 'Faust.'

MR. HENSCHEL'S Symphony Concerts were resumed on Tuesday, and as usual an ex-



cellent programme was provided. The performance of Beethoven's Symphony in D, No. 2, lacked distinction, particularly in the *largo*, but on the whole it was a fair rendering, and a large amount of justice was rendered to Wagner's 'Siegfried Idyl' and Mendelssohn's 'Hebrides' Overture. Mr. Willy Hess, the leader of Sir Charles Halle's orchestra, made an exceedingly favourable impression in Spohr's Violin Concerto in D minor, No. 9. His tone is not very powerful, but it is remarkably pure in quality, and he plays with charming refinement, never offending the ear by false intonation. At the end of the programme was an overture by Tchaikowsky, for the first time in England. Its full title is 'Solemn Overture, 1812,' and in the catalogue of the composer's works given in Grove's 'Dictionary' it stands as Op. 49. The import of the work may be guessed by its name, and its general character is thoroughly national. Tchaikowsky employs three subjects: a solemn theme, apparently adapted from an old Russian hymn tune; an air of a livelier character, probably also an adaptation; and a fragment of the 'Marseillaise.' With these materials the composer has woven a piece full of storm and stress, and noisily scored. It is clever, but its intrinsic value is very slight. Next Tuesday the Bow and Bromley Institute Choir will appear for the first time in St. James's Hall, and take part in Mendelssohn's 'Hear my Prayer.'

The performance of Berlioz's 'Faust' at the Albert Hall on Wednesday was noteworthy in more than one respect. The first appearance of Miss Margaret MacIntyre in a London concert-room was an interesting event in itself, considering the scarcity of high-class sopranos. Miss MacIntyre's voice is of the most beautiful quality, and it is rapidly increasing in volume. What she lacks is warmth of style, her rendering of Marguerite's airs being deficient in feeling and pathos. Mr. Iver McKay was somewhat overweighed in the part of Faust, but he has improved, and his enunciation was commendably distinct. The rôle of Mephistopheles is not well suited to Mr. Watkin Mills. His fine voice is, of course, in his favour, but he cannot realize the sardonic spirit of the conception. The choir was as admirable as usual in this work, and Mr. Barnby refused the customary encores, for which he deserves a special tribute of praise.

#### RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

*A Popular History of Music.* By James E. Matthew. (Grevel & Co.)—Lest any one should purchase this volume with the idea that it contains a succinct, yet comprehensive sketch of musical history to the present time, it should be stated that the author only professes to go as far as Mozart, while in point of fact he finishes with Handel. Even if he had acquitted himself well within these limits his work would, of course, have been of less value than Ritter's terse and well-written book, by far the best of the smaller histories of music which have yet appeared. Unfortunately, however, the book is unsatisfactory even in its narrow scope. It bears the impress of hurried compilation rather than that of complete knowledge of the subject. The actual errors are by no means few, and some of them show unaccountable carelessness. For example, on p. 51 we have an illustration of a clavichord

"beginning of the fifteenth century"; while two pages further back we read, with a nearer approach to truth, that "an attempt was made as early as the first half of the sixteenth century to apply keys to stringed instruments." Mr. Matthew also tells us that the virginal and spinet "were small and portable instruments." In fact the chapter on mediæval instruments is worse than worthless. Even when he comes to deal with Bach and Handel he is by no means on safe ground. Bach, he says, wrote five Passions and a similar work for Christmas. Then he speaks of a series of choruses in Handel's 'Solomon' commencing with "May no rash intruder," which, as every musician is aware, concludes the first part of the oratorio. Indeed, it is scarcely too much to say that the book swarms with misleading statements. Perhaps the author discovered his own shortcomings when he stopped short with the visit of the child Mozart to England, and left Haydn untouched. The volume is handsomely bound and printed, and the numerous illustrations are excellent. But utility should be the first consideration in a popular history of music.

*Sims Reeves: his Life and Recollections.* Written by Himself. (Simpkin, Marshall & Co.)—A more generally interesting and readable volume than the autobiography of an eminent singer could not well be imagined. We therefore opened the present book with pleasurable expectations, and closed it with a sense of disappointment. Its title is a complete misnomer; so far from being a straightforward record of the artistic experiences of the great vocalist, it is a mere hotchpotch, a few fugitive incidents in Mr. Reeves's own life being mingled in the strangest manner with the relation of events having no connexion whatever with himself, and merely put into print because they happened to come under his observation. Thus the opening chapter is entitled "A Dark Record," and describes a murder in such language that had the writer not been a singer he might possibly have won distinction in the domain of shilling fiction. The author says: "I do not write with regard to chronological order or ambitious excellence; indeed, my only hope is to enlist the readers [*sic*] sympathy by freely reciting a few circumstances in the wayward career of a singer." He omits to add that much of the book relating to himself is taken word for word from Mr. Sutherland Edwards's 'Life of Sims Reeves,' with the necessary alteration of the personal pronoun. Mr. Reeves promises "to enlarge these reminiscences" at an early date, and with the assistance of a literary friend he could not fail to produce a work of very great interest to professional and amateur musicians. The present book could scarcely be more unsatisfactory than it is, and it is impossible to avoid regretting that it should have been placed before the public.

#### Musical Gossip.

A VERY attractive programme was put forward at the first of the Saturday Popular Concerts for the present year. The principal works were Mozart's Quintet in G minor, Beethoven's 'Kreutzer' Sonata for piano and violin, and Schubert's so-called Fantasia-Sonata in G, played by Sir Charles Halle. The unauthorized term "fantasia" should no longer be applied to this work, as it is not necessary even as a means of identification, Schubert having written no other sonata in the same key. Mrs. Henschel introduced a charming French song, 'Midi au Village,' by Mr. Goring Thomas.

On Monday the programme contained Beethoven's Quartet in F, Op. 59, No. 1; and Brahms's Piano-forte Quartet in A, Op. 26, the finest of the three works of this kind yet written by the German composer. Madame Haas gave a neat and refined rendering of Chopin's Impromptu in F sharp, and accepted an encore. The vocalist was Miss Florence Hoskins, who, we understand,

is a student at the Royal College of Music. For this reason her efforts should not be subjected to severe criticism.

HAYDN'S 'Seasons' was revived on Monday at the Shoreditch Town Hall by the Borough of Hackney Choral Association. A dozen years had elapsed since the work was last performed in London, at any rate on an important scale, and the thanks of musicians are due to the Hackney society for restoring it to the concert-room. Unless, however, there should be some change in public taste, the charming work of the old master will not again meet with the general acceptance it once enjoyed. Monday's performance was in all respects satisfactory. Mrs. Hutchinson, Mr. Henry Piercy, and Mr. Robert Hilton rendered full justice to the solos; and the choir sang with vigour and intelligence under Mr. Prout's direction.

VERY little need be said in this place concerning Planquette's new comic opera, 'Paul Jones,' produced under Mr. Carl Rosa's direction at the Prince of Wales's Theatre last Saturday. That light comic opera need not be inartistic has been shown recently by the efforts of some of our English composers, but 'Paul Jones' is *opéra bouffe* of the flimsiest texture. The melodies are thin and conventional, and no musicianly effects are sought for, either in the vocal part-writing or the orchestration. The performance, however, is far above the average. Miss Agnes Huntington—who was noticed in the *Athenæum* as far back as 1882, when she appeared at one of Mr. Ganz's concerts—has a rich contralto voice, and sings with more finish than the majority of *opéra bouffe* performers. Miss Wadman and Mr. Templer Saxe are also vocally competent. The piece is mounted with remarkable brilliancy, and the chorus and orchestra are excellent.

MR. MAX HEINRICH and Mr. Emmanuel Moor gave the second of their series of recitals at the Steinway Hall on Wednesday afternoon. The rendering of nine numbers of Schumann's 'Liederkreis,' Op. 39, by the former gentleman proved him to be an able vocalist and a good musician. Mr. Moor is a pianist of much executive ability, but he was not heard in any work of high class, so that it is impossible to give him higher praise. A Sonata in A minor for piano and violin from his own pen, in which he was assisted by Mr. Wessley, made a favourable impression, chiefly on account of the freshness of the themes. This remark applies chiefly to the first and third movements.

'THE ROSE OF SHARON' was performed at Sir Charles Halle's concerts on Thursday last week, with Madame Nordica, Miss Hope Glenn, Mr. Lloyd, and Mr. Watkin Mills as the soloists. The programme on Thursday this week contained Bizet's suite 'Roma,' the overtures to 'Genoveva' and 'L'Etoile du Nord,' and Liszt's 'Héroïde Élégiacque' for the first time.

M. BENJAMIN GODARD has nearly completed an opera entitled 'Dante et Béatrix,' the libretto being from the pen of M. Edouard Blau. The work will be produced at the Paris Opéra Comique.

HERR ALBERT NIEMANN, the German tenor, who is associated most prominently with Wagnerian characters, announces his retirement.

THE Männergesangverein at Vienna has just given its five hundredth concert. The society has been in existence forty-five years.

THE Schleswig Holstein festival will be held this year at Kiel in June next. Handel's 'Athaliah' will be included in the scheme.

WAGNER'S 'Tristan und Isolde' has just been produced at Mannheim with great success. The principal rôles were taken by Herr Götjes and Fräulein Mohr.

THE Florence journal *La Nazione* declares positively that Boito has given the last touches to the score of his long-promised opera 'Nero,' and that the composer admits that he cannot

further improve it. The libretto and the music are said to be in the highest degree original and masterly, and so carefully welded together that cuts could not be made without injuring the work. 'Nero' is to be produced at La Scala, Milan, in the carnival of next year.

THE statement that Madame Patti will appear again at the Paris Opéra before leaving for South America is contradicted by the *Ménestrel*.

MR. THEODORE THOMAS has arranged a series of a dozen orchestral concerts at the Chickering Hall, New York. Upon the outcome of this undertaking will depend the continuance or the disbandment of his famous orchestra.

A NEW 'Tonkünstler und Opern Lexicon,' by Emerich Kastner, is announced by Messrs. Brachvogel & Rauff, of Berlin.

#### CONCERTS, &c., FOR NEXT WEEK.

MON.	Leitch Fund Concert, 3, St. James's Hall.
TUE.	Popular Concert, 8.30, St. James's Hall.
—	Last Patti Concert, 8, Albert Hall.
—	London Symphony Concert, 8.30, St. James's Hall.
WED.	London Ballad Concert, 3, St. James's Hall.
—	Novello's Oratorio Concert, 'Elijah,' 8, St. James's Hall.
FRI.	Mr. Carter's Scotch Concert, 7.45, Albert Hall.
—	Burns Concert, 8, St. James's Hall.
SAT.	Popular Concert, 8, St. James's Hall.
—	Mr. Valentine Smith's Opera Company, 'Maritana,' Olympic Theatre.

#### DRAMA

##### THE WEEK.

VAUDEVILLE.—Afternoon Representation: 'That Doctor Cupid,' a Fantastic Comedy in Three Acts. By Robert Buchanan.

MR. BUCHANAN'S new play is a study in topsy-turvydom not wholly unlike some of the early efforts of Mr. Gilbert. That it survived the not very formidable ordeal of an afternoon performance is due to the fact that it is brightly conceived and fairly acted. While inspiring little sympathy and steering dangerously near triviality and folly, it interests and amuses, and the favourable verdict it received can scarcely be called unmerited. Whether the sterner ordeal of a nightly service as the regular bill can be successfully faced remains to be seen. A curious blending of mythologies, Gothic, Oriental, and classical, is embodied in the central idea. Milton's grim and—with due deference to one of the first of poets—unpoetical idea concerning "Olympus' faded hierarchy," which numbered among the followers of Satan in his revolt, and consequently among devils, the "Ionian gods" and all those

Who with Saturn old  
Fled over Adria to the Hesperian fields,  
And o'er the Celtic roam'd the utmost isles,

lies at the bottom of the notion. Cupid for no very explicable reason has been imprisoned in a bottle, like an Afreet, by the famous Dr. Dee. The bottle has, in a fit of the spleen, been broken by a bankrupt and disinherited student living at the beginning of the present century in Cambridge. So soon as he is released, Cupid, who is shabby, rusty, and equipped in the doublet and hose of our ancestors in Tudor times, asks after Queen Elizabeth. Learning that she is dead, and that Queen Anne has followed in her wake, he proclaims his indebtedness to his preserver and his readiness to further his fortunes so far as regards the hearts of those around him. Over their purse strings he has no control. Cupid and Plutus have nothing in common. He first, however, proclaims himself somewhat superfluously as the devil, or at least a devil, and is equally superfluously accepted as such by his releaser, who, in a fit of virtuous indignation, for a time refuses his services. Sounder

judgment than is at first apparent is shown in this recalcitrancy. When, assuming the disguise of a tutor and the prefix of "Doctor," the released god accompanies his pupil to Bath and mixes with him in fashionable society, his reappearance is productive of little except confusion. The affairs of the hero are mightily embroiled by his efforts, and quarrels, duels, and elopements become the order of the day. After undergoing a hearty wiggling from the youth he has sought to benefit, Cupid changes his tactics, and with no small amount of trouble succeeds in restoring peace and bringing matters to a happy termination.

This fantastic plot is evolved in dialogue some of which is amusing and charged with a fair amount of *double entente*. Excision is needed, though not to any serious extent. The whole is diverting, if not always in the way designed. Still the piece furnishes opportunity for quaint and effective costumes, and for some fairly good acting. Mr. Thorne plays in his quiet and amusing style as the disrowned god of love, with whom, it appears, the world was able to dispense for a couple of centuries; Mr. F. Thorne is broadly comic as a gouty and irascible bachelor of the Fielding type; Mr. Frank Gillmore and Miss Winifred Emery are acceptable as a pair of lovers; Mr. Cyril Maude is good as an eccentric "beau"; and Miss Marion Lea creates a favourable impression as a young and amorous widow. A warm welcome was afforded the novelty, which on Thursday was promoted to the evening bill.

*The Dramatic Works of Edwin Atherstone.* Edited by his Daughter, Mary Elizabeth Atherstone. (Stock.)—In publishing for the first time these dramas Miss Atherstone is accomplishing an act of filial piety. Her reward must, it is to be feared, be found in the sense of duty performed. To the present generation these works make no appeal. Their composition dates from 1824 to 1834, during which period they were, as Miss Atherstone confesses, offered many times to the managers of the then great London theatres. Mr. Atherstone was known as the author of 'The Last Days of Jerusalem,' 1821; 'A Midsummer Day's Dream,' 1824; the first six books (subsequently expanded to thirty) of 'The Fall of Nineveh,' 1828; and by an historical romance in three volumes, 1830. These works had secured him a praise now difficult to comprehend. Lord Carlisle appears to have declared 'The Fall of Nineveh' the finest epic in the English language; the *Edinburgh Review* to have said of the author, "His style is gorgeous and flowing; his descriptions are magnificent"; and the *Church of England Quarterly* to have said, "'The Fall of Nineveh' will be found in every library side by side with the Iliad and the 'Paradise Lost.'" On the strength of these things Kemble and Kean seem to have expressed their willingness to act in two out of the three plays now produced. It is possible that 'Pelopidas; or, the Deliverance of Thebes,' and 'Philip' (of Macedon) might, with the requisite alterations, in those days have escaped condemnation. Worse plays had such fortune. It is, indeed, difficult to imagine what dramas might not in the so-called "palmy days" pass muster. 'Love, Poetry, Philosophy, and Gout' could scarcely have hoped for success. Nowadays the time for distorted verse is over, and the scholarship, the not unpalatable cynicism, and other similar gifts will not compensate for the stiltedness and formality of the whole. Blank verse lines such as

In very sooth I nothing know of this

will not, in spite of one or two curious instances to the contrary, do for the present age. The publication of these plays is, accordingly, to be regretted, as it will lead only to rebuff and mortification for the gentlewoman who two generations ago was her father's amanuensis and is now his editor.

#### Dramatic Gossip.

THE Garrick Club has received of late two valuable additions to its famous collection of theatrical pictures. Towards the close of last year Lord Fife presented it with a fine portrait of Garrick by Sir Joshua Reynolds, which came out of the Fife Gallery, having been painted expressly for a previous earl. During the present week Mr. Irving has given a picture by Clint of a scene from 'A New Way to Pay Old Debts,' with Kean as Sir Giles Overreach. This large and powerful work—it is 7 ft. 7 in. by 5 ft. 4 in.—a masterpiece of Clint, has long been a principal ornament of the Beef-Steak Room in the Lyceum. It includes portraits of Munden, Oxberry, Penley, Harley, Powell, Mrs. Orger, and Mrs. Knight; with the painter, Attwood the musician, C. Bagg, Hughes (Kean's secretary), and an unnamed figure. The Garrick collection is rich in Clints. There is some thought of placing the new acquisitions over the smoking-room fireplace.

MR. JOHN SARGENT is painting a portrait of Miss Ellen Terry as Lady Macbeth.

IN the revival at the Globe of 'She Stoops to Conquer' the only noteworthy novelty is the assumption by Miss Carlotta Leclercq of the character of Mrs. Hardcastle, of which she is an ideal representative. The Tony Lumpkin of Mr. Lionel Brough and the Miss Hardcastle of Miss Kate Vaughan are well known. The representation—which includes Mr. Wm. Herbert, a little inflexible as Young Marlowe, and Miss May Whitty, superfluously kittenish as Miss Neville—is brisk and satisfactory. After the first performance on Saturday last, 'How it Happened,' a monologue, in which Miss Vaughan reappears and repeats a well-known dance, was added.

THE version of 'Richard III.' in which Mr. Richard Mansfield will appear at the Globe Theatre is that prepared for the stage by Mr. William Winter.

'STILL WATERS RUN DEEP' is given to-night at the Criterion. A new comedy by Mr. F. C. Burnand and a revival of 'The Road to Ruin' are promised.

MR. WILSON BARRETT has elected to reappear at the Princess's Theatre in 'Hamlet.' The event is fixed for the 28th inst. Miss Eastlake will be the Ophelia. 'Hamlet' will be given for two weeks, after which 'Good Old Times,' previously announced, will be produced.

'THE LOVE STORY' will be reproduced at a series of afternoon performances at the Olympic, with Miss Janet Achurch in her original part of the heroine.

'LA CAGNOTTE' of MM. Labiche and Delacour, a five-act Palais Royal farce, is the latest novelty at the Royalty. M. Schey now plays M. Geoffroy's part of Colladan; and M. and Madame Ricquier, M. Dalbert, M. Feroumont, and Mlle. Charlotte Raynard take part in a rather noisy and extravagant representation.

'HENRI TROIS ET SA COUR,' with which, at the Comédie Française, in 1828, Alexandre Dumas made his first serious start as a dramatist, also an epoch-marking piece in the history of Romanticism, has been revived with great care at the same theatre. M. Worms was Henri III., M. Febvre the Duc de Guise, M. Mounet-Sully the Comte de Saint-Mégrin, and Mlle. Brandès the Comtesse de Saint-Mégrin.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—S. J. E.—C. D.—W. F. B. L.—E. D.—C. R. H.—received.



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